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VOL. XIV. No. 10.

## THE FREIGHT HANDLERS

An Ex-Longshoreman on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Strike

To the striking Longshoremen:—We who are members of the Socialist Labor Party recognize the fact that economic conditions have forced you workmen to go out on strike. The cost of living, the prices that you pay for food, clothing and shelter have gone up and you are forced to demand better conditions from your employers to enable you to try to meet them. But the bosses know that if you were given more wages the dividends of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. would be reduced; that more pay for the workmen would mean less profits for the stockholders of the company, hence they resist your demands and would if they could, compel you to submit to whatever conditions they choose to impose upon you.

In this you have an instance of the class struggle which is going on to-day. This is the struggle between the working class which produces all the wealth and receives less than one-fifth of it in the form of wages, on the one side and the capitalist owners of the tools of production, who produce nothing but crime and misery for the workers, and who, under the present system, are legally entitled to the products of our labor and strive hard to prevent us from obtaining any more of it than will barely permit us to exist.

Recognizing this struggle and the need for its abolition and knowing that only by way of the ballot box can it finally be abolished, we, workmen, call upon you to read and study the literature of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in order that you may learn the causes of and the right remedy for the troubles that are at the bottom of your being out on strike at this time against the oppression of your masters who own the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Most of you are organized into trades unions, formed on the plan of the old British trade unions "pure and simple" and are likely to say to us "this is an economic fight, a struggle between the unions and the bosses and we don't want you to talk politics to us at this time. We don't want any politics in our unions." Those who teach you to raise that cry mean that you must not have working class politics brought into your unions. Your capitalist masters see to it however, that you have capitalist politics taught to you both in and out of the union. They know what you ought to know, that politics—the possession of the political power—is the key to the situation and the side that holds it will win out in the economic field. This is why at the approach of an election the spell-binders of capitalism will come among you and try to jolly you into voting for this or that set of capitalist politicians in order that your masters may still retain the power to force you to submit to their terms, a power thus given them by your foolishness in allowing yourselves to be bamboozled into voting against your own interests.

Whether they be Democratic or Republican makes no difference in the treatment they accord you whenever you attempt to improve your condition by striking without the aid of the political backing you ought to have had you used your ballot right in your class interest on election day. When you went on strike on the docks of the Clyde line, the Tammany Mayor Van Wyck, whom you had helped to elect, obeyed the orders of his masters or you might call it the request of his fellow-capitalists, and sent the police to club you into submission. In the present strike you have the same experience with Mayor McClellan and his Police Commissioner, who are placing the members of the police force at the disposal of the bosses and permitting them to be supplied with meal tickets by the New Haven corporation.

Fellow workmen, until you learn to take working class politics into the unions, you will have strikes and lock-outs and empty stomachs and be treated to clubs, bayonets, "ride diet" and those gutting guns on paper called injunctions, by the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalists whom you have placed in possession of the powers of government, by refusing to vote as we of the Socialist Labor Party vote—for possession of the po-

# WEEKLY

R. G. Thwaites  
Lib State Historical Soc  
Ely Collec



# PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

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## A BOOK CAMPAIGN

That Was Profitable To One Socialist and To Socialism—Ruth's Experience.

Early this spring the painful necessity came to me that I must have a new artificial leg, but how to get it was the more painful problem. With not a cent in my pocket and not a loose dollar in sight anywhere, it was indeed a tough proposition.

About that time there came to me a copy of Bebel's book "Woman under Socialism" and with it an inspiration. I made up my mind to sell that book and earn enough money to buy a new leg. My mind thus made up, I carried on a regular campaign, with the result that up to date I have sold nearly 100 books.

This campaign has taught me several valuable lessons. In the first place it taught me the lesson that the material needs of a person are a powerful incentive to one's thoughts and actions, and it proved to me if ever the working class realizes the fact that through Socialism only can its material needs be satisfied then a powerful movement will surely spring up as if by magic. I would never have thought it possible that I could go out and sell 100 socialist books in so short a time. I knew I could sell a few; perhaps a half a dozen or so. Necessity drove me to this extra exertion.

Another lesson I learned is the fact that a socialist to be of any use to the movement must be absolutely clear upon what socialism stands for. This gives him the moral courage to advocate so-

cialism against all-comers. This in turn wins respect for socialism and its advocates.

My book campaign brought me in contact with people I would under other circumstances never have talked with; and often I found friends where I expected enemies and I found enemies where I expected friends. The book brought on a good deal of comment favorable and unfavorable and sometimes I was obliged to argue for dear life in order to overcome objections. I also found that the more objections there were raised the easier it was to sell the book.

Another lesson I learned was the fact that opposition to socialism is by no means to be feared but rather to be taken advantage of. Several well meaning friends, advised me early in the campaign to drop the book, because it created unfavorable comment, but in every case I redoubled my efforts and outargued all opposition that faced me and, I may say, the very fact that these people bought the book in spite of what they had heard about it, is proof that my argument prevailed. I succeeded in getting it into the Holyoke Public Library also; not as a gift but by purchase.

Another lesson I learned is the fact that socialists as a rule are altogether too lukewarm, in fact, too indifferent to the cause. We might make much more progress if every one would do just a little more than what they are doing. There are more people interested in socialism than most of them are aware of. But it requires moral courage, knowledge and tact to win recruits for socialism.

M. Ruth.

Holyoke, Mass.

## THE INTERNATIONAL

Congress At Amsterdam—Programme And Resolutions.

The following circular has been issued by the International Socialist Bureau.

To the Socialist and Working Class Organizations:

Comrades—The International Socialist Bureau invites you to take part in the Sixth International Socialist Congress, which will be held from the 14th to the 20th of August at Amsterdam.

The Bureau, at its Conference of February 7 last, has drawn up the order of the day for the Congress as follows:

1. Verification of Credentials;
2. Election of Bureau (Standing Order Committee); Formation of Sections; Constitution of the Order of the Day;
3. Report of Secretaries;
4. Reports of Nationalities;
5. International regulations of Socialist policy—Resolution on the tactics of the Party (Parti Socialiste de France);
6. Colonial Policy (Hyndman, English S. D. F., and Van Kol, Dutch Socialist Party);
7. Emigration and Immigration (Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic);
8. The General Strike (Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Revolutionnaire de France and Dutch Socialist Party);
9. Socialist Politics and Working-class Insurance (Molkenbuhr, German Social-Democratic Party). The Eight Hour Day (Federation of Trade Unions of Denmark).

## KANGAROOISM FROM WITHIN

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COOK COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SO-CALLED SOCIALIST, ALIAS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

(Readers of The Daily People are informed of the row in the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, of Chicago. It is on a smaller scale a repetition of the attempt of the bourgeois and labor fakir element, made in 1899, to capture the Socialist Labor Party. The difference in the personnel of those who now seek to disgrace Socialism into a freak and catch-panny movement for themselves is slight. Now, as in 1899, the shyster lawyers and dealers in Bermuda potatoes are again in evidence. In 1899, the Kangaroos were routed by the S. L. P.; whether those who in Chicago joined the Kangaroos in the false belief that these were Socialists, and who finally disgusted, have learned from the platform adopted in the Chicago national convention and from other pranks of the convention, that stupidity and corruption can only breed corruption and stupidity, and care not to be led thitherward, will be able to down the pack as the S. L. P. did, is of comparatively little interest. The point of importance is to note the fact of what is happening—a confirmation of all that the Socialist Labor Party has declared in the war that it has waged against the Kangaroo output of capitalist society. To that end we reproduce here in full the statement of the Chicago committee. Here it is:)

Chicago, May 17, 1904.  
Statement of the Executive Committee to the Socialist Party in Cook County.  
Comrades: The following is a statement by your executive Committee.

A small body of Socialists, claimed to be about twenty-nine delegates to the County Central Committee, have attempted to usurp the functions of the party. They have elected an Executive Committee, a temporary Secretary, a new business manager of the Chicago Socialist, and doubtless you have received a communication from them by this time.

The "rebellion" with headquarters at the office of an attorney, T. J. Morgan, has, by reason of the fact that two of the insurgents are on the lease, taken possession of the office of the Chicago Socialist, changed the lock and has barred out your regularly elected business manager and your County Secretary.

Whether this is a deliberate effort to bring about a split in the party, time alone will tell. Judging from some of the printed utterances and the speeches of the leaders of this bolt, it is an effort on the part of those who having been repeatedly defeated locally to drive out all who disagree with them.

At the meeting of the Cook Central Committee on Sunday last, a motion was made by Morgan, under the suspension of the order of business, that the Cook County Central Committee endorse the national platform. A point of order was raised, that this was virtually a motion to reconsider the action of the San-

day before, which called a mass meeting for discussion of the platform and the advisability of submitting a new one to the referendum. Taft, who was chairman, ruled the point well taken, but he was overruled by a majority of seven (7). As those who have this in the minority considered that snap judgment was being taken, they made a plea to have the entire matter referred to the mass meeting. As the small, but apparently organized, majority refused to agree to this, the minority tried to delay matters by points of order and roll calls so that it might go over and an expression of the entire party be had.

At six o'clock an appeal from a decision of the chair was being put to the house by the Secretary, and a delegate raising the point of order that the time for adjournment under the rules having arrived, nothing was in order but adjournment. Secretary Lindgren, being in the chair, ruled the point well taken and declared the meeting adjourned.

Morgan then seized the secretary's minutes and, taking the chair, declared the meeting had not adjourned. After much confusion order was restored. Taft said he did not care to act further as chairman and Morgan was elected to that position with Stangland as Secretary.

The motion to adopt the platform was put and carried unanimously by the small crowd that remained—about twenty-one delegates—they claim twenty-nine, but counted all who had voted with them on previous roll call, some having left when the meeting adjourned.

On a motion then, the Secretary of the party was discharged and James S. Smith appointed temporary Secretary. Then the heads began to fall, the opera bouffe revolution was on and the guillotine swung merrily. The business manager of the paper was discharged and Manoe elected in his place. The entire Executive Committee was discharged and a new one elected. Then action was taken that might have turned farce comedy into tragedy. As though realizing that they were doing illegal acts, they appointed a "slugging" committee to take possession of the Chicago Socialist in the morning. The meeting then adjourned and the rump Executive Committee, after a brief session, adjourned to meet in Morgan's office Tuesday night.

On the following morning the "slugging" committee went to the office of the Chicago Socialist and, not being able to get in, had the agent force the door and put in a new lock. Since then your regularly elected officers have not been able to gain admission and the Executive Committee was obliged to hire a hall for its regular meeting on Tuesday night.

In addition to this, State Secretary Smith refuses to sell stamps to Secretary Lindgren and individuals of the bolting faction have threatened Secretary Lindgren with arrest because he refuses to give up the charter, seal and books.

Now, comrades, the entire matter of legality hinges on this one thing: At its meeting January 24th the County Central Committee passed a special rule that: "All sessions of the County Cen-

10. Trusts and Gluts (Socialist Party of the United States).

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

11. Protection and Free Trade (I. L. P. of England).
12. Militarism (I. L. P. of England).
13. Clericalism and the Schools (S. D. F. of England).
14. Trade Unionism and Politics (Faban Society of England).
15. International Arbitration (I. L. P. of England).
16. Housing of the People (Workmen's National Housing Council of England).
17. International Solidarity (Union of German, Austrian, and Hungarian Socialists in Switzerland).

The Bureau calls the attention of all the Socialist organizations and trade unions to the resolutions adopted at the London Congress in 1896, completed by the Brussels Conference in 1899 and confirmed by the Paris Congress in 1900, for the regulation or admission to the International Socialist Congresses.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LONDON CONGRESS.

Representation at the International Socialist Congress shall be open:

1. To organizations having for their object the substitution of Socialist production and Socialist property for capitalist production and capitalist property, and which regard Parliamentary legislative action as one of the necessary means to attain that object.
2. To purely trade union organizations, which, without taking part in militant political action, recognize the necessity of legislative action; consequently, Anarchists are excluded.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

Representation at the Congress is open:

1. To all the associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism: socialization of the means of production and exchange; international union and action of the working-class; Socialist conquest of the public powers by the proletariat organized as a class party.
2. All corporate bodies which, organized on the basis of the class struggle and declaring their recognition of the necessity of political action, legislative and parliamentary, do not, however, take part directly in the political movement.

Conformably with the decisions arrived at by the Bureau at its meeting of February 7 the following arrangements have been made for the verification of credentials to the Congress.

The delegates of the different national groups will present themselves on the morning of the first day of the Congress provided with their credentials in order to obtain, in exchange for a payment of ten francs per delegate, a provisional card of admission which will be delivered to them either by the National Section or by the Organization Committee of the Congress.

The credentials will be verified by the National Sections. Only in the last resort, in the case of disputed credentials, will the Congress intervene in the matter of verification.

The Hall engaged for the Congress is that of the Concert Geboouw, Amsterdam.

Socialist and trade union organizations are requested to send, as soon as possible, a report on the working-class and Socialist movement and on the position of the party in their respective countries, since the Paris Congress of 1900.

These reports and any other communications should be addressed to the Secretariat International, Rue Heyvaert, No. 63, Brussels.

Accept, dear comrades, our fraternal salutations,

For the Bureau,

V. Serwy, Secretary.

The Organization Committee of the Congress.

ATTENTION, PAWTUCKET!

All members of the new section are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on Sunday, June 5, at 2 p. m., Room 21, Cottrell Block, to elect officers and make arrangements for the party's excursion to Block Island on June 19, 1904. To do our part to make it a success all members and sympathizers in this vicinity should make it a point to attend this meeting, especially those who, discouraged by the mismanagement of the old section, have withdrawn all support. Let them again rally around the banner of the S. L. P.!

Chas. H. Tobin.

Continued on Page 6.

Pawtucket, R. I.

## ART OR NO ART?

A Question That Concerns The Workers More Than Imagined.

(A Paper by William Morris.)

The workman of the present day may well think that art is not a matter which concerns him much. To speak bluntly, he is not wealthy enough to share art (there is little enough of it, all told) as is going in civilized countries. His earnings are precarious, and his lodgings precarious also, and, to boot, stowed away almost always in the dirtiest corners of our dirty streets; so that, at the risk of offending worthy people who are feebly trying to bestow some scraps of art on their "poorer brethren," it must be said that the workman's house must be bare of art, indeed, the attempt to bring beauty into such homes would be a task to break the heart of the most patient artist in Europe. That shabby gift of the crumbs that fall from the children's table must be taken back again, for there is no such thing as cheap art, and workmen can buy only what is cheap. On the other hand, if the workman takes it into his head to go some day to the galleries of art, that he may try to understand the raptures of us artists over the works of past ages, how does he speed on his educational errand? What does he find?—the door shut in his face on the one day in the week on which he could carry out his attempt to learn something from the study of his own property—the National Gallery, say. It really does take an artist to understand the full force of this stupendous joke of the defenders of religion against common sense and common honesty.

It would exceed the limits of a newspaper article to show how far the workman is from having any share in art when he is at work, but workmen friends, at least, know all about that; for even those who are engaged in making the wares which, in the wretched slang of would-be cultivation, are called "art objects," have to work always as machines, or as the slaves of machines; and the "organizers of labor" take good care that neither the quality nor the quantity of the art in these "art objects" shall be too grand. Here, then, is the truth, which we artists know full well, that those who produce the wealth of civilized society have no share in art. So entirely are they cut off from it, that many, or most of them, it is to be feared, do not even know of their loss in this matter. Yet I am bound to assert here and everywhere that art is necessary to man unless he is to sink to something lower than the brutes. Middle class supremacy has brought us to this at last, that such art as there is left is used (whatever its merits may be in each case) as a toy for the rich, while the workers are debarred from having any art, either in their work or their homes; that is to say, that the workers are doomed by capitalism to live without the pleasure which is necessary to humanity.

Yes, middle class supremacy! For things were very different all through the Middle Ages, from the twelfth to the end of the sixteenth century; while the middle class was being formed from the enfranchised serfs, yeomen, and craftsmen of the guilds. Throughout that period, at least, all manufactured goods, everything that admitted of ornament, was made more or less beautiful; nor was the beauty charged for as a separate article; since all craftsmen were more or less artists, and could not help adding beauty to the goods they made. It is easy to see that this could not have happened if they had been working for the benefit of a master. They worked, on the contrary, under such conditions that they themselves were masters of their time, tools, and materials, and, for the most part, their goods were exchanged by the simple process of the user buying from the maker. Under these circumstances it was a matter of course that a man, being master of his work, should choose to make it pleasant to himself by exercising upon it that love of beauty which is common to all men, till it is crushed out of them by the more bitter struggle for life called "competition for wages," and by subjection to a master who also is struggling for profit against other competitors.

This system of a man working for himself leisurely and happily was infinitely better, as regards both the worker and his work, than that division-of-labor system by which the profit-grinding of rising commercialism supplanted it; but of course it is impossible to go

Continued on Page 6.



# Where Wages Come From

The first point that a workman should be clear upon is this: What is the source of the wages he receives; what is the source of the profits his employer lives on? The following dialogue is not uncommon:

Workman—"Do I understand you rightly, that you Socialists want to abolish the capitalist class?"

Socialist—"That is what we are after." Workman—"You are! Then I don't want any of you. Why, even now my wages are small; even now I can barely get along. If you abolish the capitalist I'll have nothing; there will be nobody to support me."

When, on pay-day, you reach out your horny, "unwashed" hand it is empty. When you take it back again, your wages are in it. Hence the belief that the capitalist is the source of your living, that he is your bread-giver, your supporter. Now that is an error, an acute illusion.

If, early in the morning, you go on top of some house and look eastward, it will seem to you that the sun moves and that you are standing still. Indeed, that was at one time the general and accepted belief. But it was an error, based upon an optic illusion. So long as that error prevailed, the sciences could hardly make any progress. Humanity virtually stood stock still. Not until the illusion was discovered and the error overthrown, not until it was ascertained that things were just the other way, that the sun stood still, and that it was our planet that moved at a breakneck rate of speed, was any real progress possible.

So likewise with this illusion about the source of wages. You can not budge, you can not move one step forward unless you discover that, in this respect also, the fact is just the reverse of the appearance; that, not the capitalist, but the workman, is the source of the worker's living; that it is not the capitalist who supports the workman, but the workman who supports the capitalist; that it is not the capitalist who gives bread to the workman, but the workman who gives himself a dry crust, and sumptuously stocks the table of the capitalist. This is a cardinal point in political economy; and this is the point I wish first of all to establish in your minds. Now, to the proof.

I have \$100,000, and am a capitalist. Now, I may not know much; no capitalist does; but I know a few things, and among them is a little plain arithmetic. I take a pencil and put down on a sheet of paper "100,000." Having determined that I shall need at least \$5,000 a year to live in comfort, I divide the \$100,000 by \$5,000; the quotient is 20. My hair then begins to stand on end. The 20 tells me that, if I pull \$5,000 annually out of \$100,000, there are exhausted during that term. At the beginning of the 21st year I shall have nothing left, "Heaven and earth, I would then have to go to work if I wanted to live!"

No capitalist relies that thought. He will tell you, and pay his politicians, professors and political persons to tell you, that "labor is honorable." He is perfectly willing to let you have that undivided honor, and will do all he can

that you may not be deprived of any part of it; but, as to himself, he has for work a constitutional aversion; the capitalist runs away from work like the man bitten by a mad dog runs away from water. I want to live without work on my \$100,000, and yet keep my capital untouched. If you ask any farmer, he will tell you that if he invests in a Durham cow she will yield him a supply of 16 quarts a day, but, after some years, the supply goes down; she will run dry; and then a new cow must be got. But, I, the capitalist, aim at making my capital a sort of \$100,000-cow, which I shall annually be able to milk out of \$5,000, without her ever running dry. I want, in short, to perform the proverbially impossible feat of eating my cake, and yet have it. The capitalist system performs the feat for me. How?

I go to a broker. I say, Mr. Broker, I have \$100,000; I want you to invest that for me. I don't tell him that I have a special liking for New Bedford mussels stock; I don't tell him I have a special fancy for railroad stock; I leave the choosing with him. The only direction I give him is to get the stock in such a corporation as will pay the highest dividend. My broker has a list of all of these corporations, your New Bedford corporations among them, to the extent that they may be listed; he makes the choice, say of one of your mussels right here in this town. I hire a vault in a safe deposit company, and I put my stock into it. I lock it up, put the key in my pocket, and I go and have a good time. If it is too cold in the north I go down to Florida; if it is too hot there I go to the Adirondack mountains; occasionally I take a spin across the Atlantic and run the gauntlet of all the gambling dens in Europe; I spend my time with fast horses and faster women; I never put my foot inside the factory that I hold stock of; I don't even come to the town in which it is located, and yet, lo and behold, a miracle takes place!

Those of you versed in Bible lore surely have read or heard about the miracle that God performed when the Jews were in the desert and about to die of hunger. The Lord opened the skies and let manna come. But the Jews had to get up early in the morning, before the sun rose; if they overslept themselves the sun would melt the manna, and they would have nothing to eat. They had to get up early, and go out, and stoop down and pick up the manna, and put it in baskets and take it to their tents and eat it. With the appearance of the manna on earth the miracle ended.

But the miracles that happen in this capitalist system of production are so wonderful that those recorded in the Bible don't hold a candle to them. The Jews had to do some work, but I, stockholder-capitalist, need do no work at all. I can turn night into day, and day into night. I can lie flat on my back all day and all night; and every three months my manna comes down to me in the shape of dividends. Where does it come from? What does that dividend represent?

In the factory of which my broker bought stock, workmen, thousands of them, were at work; they have woven

cloth that has been put upon the market of the value of \$7,000; out of the \$7,000 that cloth is worth my wage workers receive \$2,000 in wages, and I receive the \$5,000 as profits or dividends. Did I, who never put my foot inside of the mill; did I, who never put my foot inside of New Bedford; did I, who don't know how a loom looks; did I, who contributed nothing whatever toward the weaving of that cloth; did I do any work whatever toward producing those \$5,000 that came to me?

No man, with brains in his head instead of sawdust, can deny that those \$7,000 are exclusively the product of the wage workers in that mill. That out of the wealth, thus produced by them alone, they get \$2,000 in wages, and I, who did nothing at all, I get the \$5,000. The wages these workers receive represent wealth that they have themselves produced; the profits that the capitalist pockets represent wealth that the wage workers produced, and that the capitalist, does what?—let us call things by their names—that the capitalist steals from them.

## The Stock Corporation.

You may ask, But is that the rule, is not that illustration an exception?—Yes; it is the rule; the exception is to the thing. The leading industries of the United States are to-day stock concerns, and thither will all others worth mentioning move. An increasing volume of capital in money is held in stocks and shares. The individual capitalist holds stock in a score of concerns in different trades, located in different towns, too many and too varied for him even to attempt to run. By virtue of his stock, he draws his income from them; which is the same as saying that he lives on what the workmen produce but are robbed of. Nor is the case at all essentially different with the concerns that have not yet developed into stock corporations.

## "Directors."

Again, you may ask, The conclusion that what stockholders live on is stolen wealth because they evidently perform no manner of work is irrefutable, but are all stockholders equally idle and superfluous; are there not some who do perform some work; are there not "Directors"? There are "Directors," but these gentlemen bear a title much like those "Generals," and "Majors," and "Colonels" who now go about, and whose generalship, majorship and colonelship consisted in securing substitutes during the war. These "Directors" are simply the largest stockholders, which is the same as to say that they are the largest sponges; their directorship consists only in directing conspiracies against rival "Directors," in bribing Legislatures, Executives and Judiciaries, in picking out and hiring men out of your midst to serve as bell-wethers, that will lead you, like cattle to the capitalist shambles, and tinkle you into contentment and hopefulness while you are being fleeced.

The court decisions removing responsibility from the "Directors" are numerous and increasing; each such decision establishes, from the capitalist Government's own mouth, the idleness and superfluous-

ness of the capitalist class. These "Directors," and the capitalist class in general, may perform some "work," they do perform some "work," but that "work" is not of a sort that directly or indirectly aids production; no more than the intense mental strain and activity of the work "done" by the pickpocket is directly or indirectly productive.

## "Original Accumulation."

Finally, you may ask, No doubt the stockholder does no work, and hence lives on the wealth he produces; no doubt these "Directors" have a title that only emphasizes their idleness by a swindle, and, consequently, neither they are other than sponges on the working class; but did not your own illustration start with the supposition that the capitalist in question had \$100,000, is not this original capital entitled to some returns?

Whence does this original capital, or "original accumulation," come? Does it grow on the capitalist like hair on his face, or nails on his fingers and toes? Does he secrete it as he secretes sweat from his body?

Read the biographies of any of our founders of capitalist concerns and you will find them all to be essentially the same, or suggestively silent upon the doings of our man during the period that he gathers his "original accumulation." You will find that "original capital" to be the child of fraudulent failures and fires, of high-handed crime of some sort or other, or of the sneaking crime of appropriating trust funds, etc. With such "original capital,"—gotten by dint of such "cleverness," "push" and "industry,"—as a weapon, the "original" capitalist proceeds to fleece the working class that has been less "industrious," "pushing" and "clever" than he. If he consumes all his fleecings, his capital remains of its original size in his hands, unless some other gentleman of the road, gifted with greater "industry," "push" and "cleverness" than he, comes around and whisks him of it; if he consume not the whole of his fleecings, his capital moves upward, million-ward.

The case is proved; Labor alone produces all wealth. Wages are that part of Labor's own product that the workman is allowed to keep; profits are the present and running stealings perpetrated by the capitalist upon the workman from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, from year to year; capital is the accumulated past stealings of the capitalist—cornered upon his "original accumulation." Who of you before me fails now to understand, or would still deny that, not the capitalist supports the workman, but the workman supports the capitalist; or still holds that the workman could not exist without the capitalist? If any there be, let him raise his hand and speak up now. None! Then I may consider this point settled; and shall move on.

## The Class Struggle.

The second point, on which it is absolutely necessary that you be clear, is the nature of your relation, as working people, to the capitalist in this capitalist system of production. This point is an inevitable consequence of the first.

You have seen that the wages you live on and the profits the capitalist riots

in are the two parts into which is divided the wealth that you produce. The workman wants a larger and larger share, so does the capitalist. A thing can not be divided into two shares so as to increase the share of each. If the workman produces, say, \$4 worth of wealth a day, and the capitalist keeps 2, there are only 2 left for the workman; if the capitalist keeps 3, there is only 1 left for the workman; if the capitalist keeps 3-2 there is only 1-2 left for the workman. Inversely, if the workman pushes up his share from 1-2 to 1, there are only 3 left for the capitalist; if the workman secures 2, the capitalist will be reduced to 2; if the workman push still onward and keep 3, the capitalist will have to put up with 1;—and if the workman makes up his mind to enjoy all that he produces, and keep all the 4, the capitalist will have to go to work.

These plain figures upset the theory about the Workingman and the Capitalist being brothers. Capital, meaning the Capitalist Class, and Labor, have been portrayed by capitalist illustrated papers as Chang and Eng; this, I remember, was done notably by "Harper's Weekly," the property of one of the precious "Seeley Diners." The Siamese Twins were held together by a piece of flesh. Wherever Chang went Eng was sure to go; if Chang was happy, Eng's pulse throbbed harder; if Chang caught cold, Eng sneezed in chorus with him; when Chang died, Eng followed suit within five minutes. Do we find that to be the relation of the workingman and the capitalist? Do you find that the fatter the capitalist, the fatter also grow the workmen?

Is not your experience rather that the wealthier the capitalist, the poorer are the workmen? That the more magnificent and prouder the residences of the capitalist, the dingier and humbler become those of the workmen? That the happier the life of the capitalist's wife, the greater the opportunities of his children for enjoyment and education, the heavier becomes the cross borne by the workmen's wives, while their children are crowded more and more from the schools and deprived of the pleasures of childhood? Is that your experience, or is it not?

The pregnant point that underlies these pregnant facts is that, between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class, there is an irrepressible conflict, a class struggle for life. No glib tongued politician can vault over it, no capitalist professor or official statistician can argue it away; no capitalist parson can veil it; no labor fakir can straddle it; no "reform" architect can bridge it over. It crops up in all manner of ways, like in this strike, in ways that disconcert all the plans and all the schemes of those who would deny or ignore it. It is a struggle that will not down, and must be ended only by either the total subjugation of the Working Class, or the abolition of the Capitalist Class.

Thus you perceive that the theory on which your "pure and simple" trade organizations are grounded is false. There being no "common interests," but only hostile interests, between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class, the battle you are waging to establish "safe relations" between the two is a hopeless one.

## From "What Means This Strike?"

country as a speaker for the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party, and as one of the delegates to the Chicago convention opened its sittings. It was Carey who moved the nomination of Eugene V. Debs for candidate for President of the United States at that convention.

I ask you again: How would you like to vote for Mr. Carey or his party, thereby giving them the law-making power, the power to further strengthen the militia?

Would you feel safe to go on strike in a State where Carey occupied the Governor's chair? What is the difference between Carey and Governor Peabody?

Mr. Carey's action condemns him and the party that supports him, as the enemies of the working class.

Let us cite another instance. In San Francisco two members of the "Socialist" Party, Everett and King, applied to the capitalist Mayor for political appointments, got them and held them with the approval of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party. Now, it is generally conceded that "to the victor belong the spoils"; therefore we came to the conclusion that Mr. Everett and Mr. King must have helped considerable in electing a democratic Mayor, for which he rewarded them by appointing them to lucrative position. Still you are asked to go on election day and vote for the party which claims to champion your cause while permitting Mr. Everett and Mr. King to remain in its ranks. After election day you'll find that that you have been used as a buffer between the Republican and Democratic parties.

Now I want to ask you: can you conscientiously vote for a political party that harbors such men? Can you vote for a party that has no excuse for its existence, except that of being an aid to capitalist robbery? Can you vote for a party who keeps in its ranks men guilty of crimes perpetrated on the working class? "But," say you, "those are only three cases and men are liable to make mistakes." Ah, correct. Men are liable to make mistakes; but men who are once shown their mistakes will not make the same mistake again. The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, Party is right on making the same mistakes over and over again. Thus we

But let us leave St. Louis; let us go to Massachusetts. What do we find there? "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, James Carey, while a member of the Haverhill Common Council, voted for a \$15,000 appropriation to keep the Haverhill armory in "good, sanitary condition."

Now what is an Armory for? Simply a place where the militia is housed and drilled in the art of shooting down the working class whenever they dare to assert their right to live as civilized human beings.

Mr. Carey is at present touring the

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## Political Parties and Platforms

During the next five months the members of the working class of the United States will have other problems to solve besides that of providing food and clothing. The most important of all these questions will be which of the various political parties shall be entitled to their support on election day.

There is no doubt but there will be at least six different political parties in the field, so that the prospective voters will have a good number to draw from. Among them the Socialist Labor Party, alone and unaided, will be found fighting the capitalist class and the capitalist system and defending the cause of the workers. The other five will, so doubt, be the Republican, Democratic, Populist, "Socialist" (better known as the Social Democratic Party) and the Prohibition Party. There may also be a Single Tax and a United Christian party, and, perhaps, others who will make their appearance later on. Each one of these parties will be out to capture the labor vote, without which neither can be successful at the polls.

It follows, therefore, that each of these parties will adopt platforms which will make it appear that they, and they alone are entitled to the support of the workmen of the United States.

It, therefore, becomes the duty of every workman to keep a close watch on the different political parties, for in order to vote intelligently one must be thoroughly acquainted with each and every political party in the field.

Each party will come before the workers in dress parade telling their good points and why the workers should vote for them and their ticket. They will quote from their platforms and ask your endorsement of the same. They will tell you that they have always fought the battles of the working class and are fighting them now. There will be band concerts, free dinners, and free vaudeville shows to attract attention; and then a paid spellbinder will deliver an oration, telling the workers how intelligent and good looking they are, so as not to offend them. Anything to make

them feel good. Then, of course, the workers will not be so rude as to dispute him, even though they know he is not telling the whole truth.

Should the workers be so rude as to ask the speaker why the Governor of his party called out the militia to shoot down the workers when they were out on strike, or why certain members of his party joined the deputy sheriffs to intimidate them they will immediately hear the brass band playing Hiawatha or Bedelia, that probably being the best answer to the question. So I say to the worker who does not wish to throw away his vote: "Beware of free concerts and brass bands and, above all, the smooth orator."

Political parties that resort to such tactics are not worthy of any intelligent man's support. Only those who have built upon the shifting sands of fraud and deception are compelled to resort to such tactics to get the workers' attention. The political party that has built upon the solid bedrock of truth and honesty, that has a record that it can be justly proud of, will come before you with facts and facts only. It will appeal to your intelligence and not attempt to delude you. It will call things by their proper names so you will not mistake their meaning. It will ask you to be honest with yourself and your class. It will lay down the fundamental principles upon which its organization is built, point to its record in the past and ask you to support those principles and that record at the polls. Such a party is truly worthy of support.

At present it is not an easy matter to contemplate what will and what will not be in the various political platforms. Not until after their respective national conventions are held is there any possibility of knowing what they will say. Those conventions are of great benefit to the prospective voter and will greatly help him to determine whether or not the organization behind them are entitled to his support.

Besides the party principles and record, the voter must take into consideration the personal worth of the delegates, their honesty and sincerity of action, to what extent they have been active on the political and economic field; their attitude towards the working class in the past, and above all what excuse their political party has for existence as such.

So far only one of the above named political parties has held its national convention, framed a platform, passed resolutions and nominated candidates for President and Vice-President, namely the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party. Every workman should ask himself the questions: Why is the "Socialist," Social Democratic party here and where did it come from; what are its principles and record, and who are the men that stand sponsor for it? To give the full history of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party would take too much space, so I will give but a brief outline at present.

To those who have kept in touch with the labor movement for the last ten years it will not be a difficult task to look back to 1894, when the American Railway Union strike at Chicago, won on Eugene V. Debs was president of the American Railway Union and he proceeded on the false theory that the interests of the working class and the capitalist class are identical. The railroads proved the theory to be wrong by applying to the courts for an injunction against the A. R. U. and its officers, the injunction being promptly granted. Debs was arrested for contempt of court and sentenced to six months in Woodstock Jail. While in jail, Mr. Debs said he studied a book on socialism, and as a result, it was his belief that the interests of capital and labor were opposed to each other.

Evidently, Debs' belief in the latter theory must have been very weak, for two years later, in 1896, we find him whooping it up for Bryan and free silver, and in 1897 he suddenly discovered

that he was in duty bound to lead the American people into the haven of rest, peace and brotherly love, by other than A. R. U. and Bryanistic methods. Whereupon he called a convention in Chicago and organized the Social Democracy.

The object of the Social Democracy was to establish a utopia in the state of Washington, thereby setting an example for the nation. All of this time the Social Democracy entirely ignored political action and denounced it. The necessary funds not coming in the colonization of the State of Washington had to be abandoned by Mr. Debs, so that two years later we found Debs advocating the political action he formerly denounced.

All this time the Social Democracy had been getting new recruits, a large number of them were expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, which was organized in 1888 and has been doing battle for the cause of Socialism ever since, and which they attempted to wreck, falling in which they joined the decoy ducks known as the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party. In 1900, we found Debs the candidate for President on the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic ticket. The question may here be asked: Why did Debs, and the expelled, would-be wreckers of the Socialist Labor Party, organize a political party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, pretending that their party was making for the same goal? Why did not Mr. Debs reject these expelled would-be wreckers and cast his lot with the "Socialist Labor Party, if he was truly working for Socialism? These questions have never been answered by Mr. Debs and his party.

To one who is familiar with the tactics and discipline of the Socialist Labor Party the answer is obvious. Debs recognized the fact that if he entered the Socialist Labor Party he would merely be a cog in the wheel where no chameleon leadership is recognized. On the other hand if he held aloof he would be the

are forced to the conclusion that they are NOT mistakes. They are deliberate crimes against the working class.

I only mentioned the above three cases for the reason that they reflect the make-up of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to show that such acts are not a local affair. One could mention scores of similar cases from nearly every State in the Union.

Perhaps you have read their platform. I hear you say: "Their platform teems with the class struggle, and is strictly a working class document." Ah, yes. The undisguised tigers in the jungle is not to be half as much feared as the wolf who approaches you in sheep's clothing. The vilest criminal on earth, the sleek confidence man, the betrayer, can put beautiful phrases on paper, but he dare not reveal his past life lest he be severely punished. Just so with a political party. They may resolve and paraphrase until Gabriel blows his horn, but they dare not reveal their past. The history of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party proves it a traitor to the working class. For that reason its platform and resolutions are only useful in so far as they bring their traitorous conduct into relief. Even their platform, with its immediate demands, which permit of all kinds of crooked deals with Hearst and the Single Taxers, reflects their inherent rottenness.

When we read the beautiful phrases in the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party platform, and compare them with their actions in the past, our reason tells us to place them in the same category as the kiss of a Judas.

We do not expect to find pure water in a cesspool, honesty to come out of corruption, nor pure men out of a political party whose only aim is to hoodwink the members of the working class into voting for them to the end that they may be kept in bondage. It, therefore, behooves the members of the working class of America, in considering the first of the parties to adopt a platform, to go slow lest they take a step which in future years they would have cause to regret. Look before you leap.

H. Schwartz.

Vigors, Missouri.



# WAGES, MARRIAGE AND THE CHURCH

I.

Troy, N. Y., May 23, 1904.

Mr. Daniel De Leon, Editor Daily People, New York City.

Dear Comrade:—I have been instructed by Branch Troy, S. L. P., to ask you if you have any matter that would be of any service to the Branch in its investigation of the Connolly matter. The Branch is determined to arrive at some definite conclusion in the matter. Would refer you to your fourth note in answer to a comrade on Connolly affair, issue April 8th, Daily. Also answer to S. P. S., issue May 15. We feel here that if Connolly is guilty of attacking the Party he should be punished. So any matter you may wish to submit before the Branch kindly have the same here by May 29.

By Order Branch Troy, S. L. P.

F. E. Passonno, Secretary.

II.

Daily People Office, May 24, 1904.

F. E. Passonno, Secretary, Branch Troy, N. Y.

Comrade:—Answering yours of yesterday:

Subject to a general vote of the Party to the contrary, this office does not share your opinion that a "definite conclusion" can be arrived at by any one Section in the matter of Connolly, or on the subjects that he has raised, or on the subject of "justice" and "fairness" that the discussion upon the matter has raised in some quarters in the ever alert sense of democracy that characterizes the S. L. P. These are matters for the Party at large to definitely conclude upon. A national convention will be held within six weeks. I hope Connolly can manage to be present. In the report of this office all the documents in the case will be submitted to the convention. These documents this office does not feel free to pass on its control; and transcripts of them would not be evidence, without the trouble and expense of affidavits, notarial seals, etc.—a trouble and expense that you surely would not like to pass this office to.

As to the answer to a correspondent in the Daily of April 18, the correspondent's letter and the answer were published in full; they speak for themselves.

As to the answers to "S. P. S." (S. P. Shaw of your own Branch) I construe your application as a request for a fuller answer than the Letter Box answer to him could make. Comrade Shaw having found fault with my "refusing a member to be heard after charges being publicly made against him," Shaw was told that his "premises did not hold water." It does not follow that because publication is refused to a reply to one answer, and that the first answer and before anybody else is heard, in fact, at the very start of a discussion—therefore the originator of the discussion is "refused to be heard." Nor is, under such circumstances, the claim that he is "refused to be heard" made any more valid by taking to it the assertion that the answer, to which he offered a reply, contains "charges publicly made against him." The right to be heard on an original matter always has—when all others are through. Otherwise the originator might reply to each answer, and, besides replying, he were to introduce in each "reply" new and extraneous matter, and even extensive personal assaults based upon quotations—passages distinctly put by him in quotation marks—that are misquotations of what he pretends to quote, etc., etc., then each answer thus "replied" to would have the right to rejoin; and the precedent of individual replies and rejoinders being established, the result would be endless individual clapperclaws, and general confusion in the minds of the readers. The general principles of propriety in debate are based on sound experience. Civilization has established that a written debate is conducted as a debate of a body in session. After the mover has spoken the floor is open only to the others. The mover's turn comes again only when all the others are through. The exception is when questions are asked of the mover. He may then answer those questions. Even after the mover or initiator of the debate closes it with his reply, the others are entitled to the floor with short corrections. And the matter then ends.

To come down to the concrete case raised by Shaw: Connolly has the right to close the debate; nothing has been said to justify a contrary conclusion; and his closing will go in. If, however, in his closing reply he were to indulge in any of the practices that parliamentary rules term "improper"—as, for instance, the introduction of new matter, or of extraneous matter, or of obvious misquotation—then the answer thus "replied" to has the right to a final say.

This is the practice that this office has pursued, and will continue to pursue so long as the Party chooses to leave it in my charge, or I feel equal to the acceptance of the strain that it imposes. I consider that any other course, instead of promoting clearness upon a subject, belittles it. THE PEOPLE is not read, as a rule, by gentlemen of leisure, who can keep files and compare. Nor is the function of the Editor of THE PEOPLE that of a pneumatic tube that must allow anything through that is blown into it. His duty is to the Party, and to help clarify the minds of the readers whom the paper reaches. He must stand as a rock against disorder.

Fraternally,

D. DELEON.

III.

At the present time the members of the S. L. P., or many of them are giving their views on the question which Comrade Connolly's article on "Wages, Marriage and the Church," brought forth. For myself, comrades, I am not bothered with church connections. It is so long since I last entered one, that I would be at a loss as to what to do were I to again attend services. I have no use for churchianity of any kind, and hold my own ideas on what is beyond the grave. Having been raised in the church, the attitude of which most concerns us, viz, the Roman Catholic Church, no sensible man who cares a fig for his reputation as to honesty and judgment, will attempt to deny even though he be the most devoted follower of, and believes in that institution, that the Catholic Church is today like all other churches, the pious tool of the ruling, or capitalist class, used by that class to keep the working class contented with their lot. While all of this is true, for one, I feel that in dealing with the problem of the church, to take this view of it.

The Socialist Labor Party is now, and has been for some time, organizing the working class for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system, and in its place rearing the Socialist Republic. For one, I am content to go ahead with that work. I feel that if we can reach the working class of the land, and I think we can if we can get them to read our literature, especially our press, we can get them to become members of our party. The rest will follow. They will then see for themselves the part the church Catholic, Protestant and Jew, play in holding up the hands of the robber system of capitalism.

I am of the opinion, strongly so, that it is first necessary to show to those whom we seek to reach, the position which they occupy economically and politically. Unless we do that first, our work will most likely remain undone. The average man has some sense, he can be reached along the line of his material interest, but he cannot be reached by us until we show him that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. are his organizations, to be used by him and his class to overthrow the class which robs and oppresses him and them.

As the greater always includes the lesser, and as the church is but a part of the system which we seek to overthrow, for one I am going to keep my eye on the main chance and do what I can to organize the working class on the programme of the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P., feeling reasonably sure that, in doing so, the work necessary to abolish the capitalist system, will be accomplished by said act, and when that system falls, the church of all names must go also.

It is well for us to know our place, our friends and our enemies, but I do not believe it necessary or wise at this time to put in much time on the matter of the church, believing that those who are in our party to-day, and who are giving any thought to the signs of the times, know what to do, and when to do it. On the other hand, I can see how otherwise valuable time can be wasted; time which ought to be used in forging ahead and building our organization, putting it in shape for the future which is ours, if we but do our duty wisely and well.

Again, I say, comrades, pay attention to building the S. L. P. wisely and well, and in the end the whole brigade who now oppose us, from the capitalist down to and including his hired men, the labor fakir the parson of all denominations, as well as the professional atheist, will go down before us.

But it needs the best effort of our class to accomplish this desirable end. 'Tis not alone the church we have to fight, as between the professional churchman and his supposed opposite, the professional atheist, I can see no difference. We must fight the capitalist system and the entire force which supports that system. The alliance and the party are needed for that work, and the programme of these two organizations, I have an implicit confidence in to do the work for which they were intended; and when that work is done capitalism will be no more. Then, and not until then, will we be at rest. When that day comes, the question of "Wages, Marriage and the Church" will, in the sense we now talk of them, at least, be very much out of order.

Keep your eye on the main line. Don't take a sidling. Build the S. L. P. and use Alliance. Teach the members of our class their mission in society. Show them the position that the working class occupies to-day, and the one which it can occupy if it will but put its shoulder to the wheel. If you do that work as you should do, as loyal members of the S. L. P., capitalism, its fakirs, parsons and atheists will be powerless in the presence.

ies. You will roll back the waves of the capitalist Hell. It will not harm you. Michael T. Berry. Lynn, Mass., May 6, 1904.

IV.

The question of wages is and always has been one open for discussion in the S. L. P., as I understand it our movement is being organized to abolish the wage system and private ownership of the means of production, distribution and transportation. This being the case the question of wages is one to be reckoned with. Most every workman (whether he has ever heard of Marx or not) knows from experience (the best of teachers) that prices always rise in advance of a general rise in wages. It is also pretty well understood that the raise in wages is never equal to the raise in prices.

It seems to me that there is entirely too much "rag chewing" about what Marx said or meant. This is one of the tendencies that have hampered us in our work of agitation and organization. We have to deal with a great majority of the whole population, the working class, who are wage slaves. They have the right of suffrage and free speech. Statistics as to the class division and property holding are to be gotten at and analyzed with a little effort.

The other two questions, "marriage" and "the church," are abstract and, in my opinion, should be ruled out of order as neither one of them belongs properly in the domain of economics and politics. It would be just as intelligent to discuss at this time the question of what kind of shirt waists we will wear under Socialism, as it is to discuss the question of monogamic marriages.

As to the question of religion, Comrade Connolly attributes to the Editor of The People what he might attribute to some of the members of the party, but surely not to the Editor of The People, who has presented his defense. We should not be the aggressors on the question of religion, but should (as the Editor of The People has) confine ourselves to the question of economics and politics. Should any representative of the church come out and attack us on these grounds, we should, of course, defend our position of dealing with economic facts. Should the church enter the political field then it would be up to us to go after it the same as we do with the various political parties.

It seems to me that a great many of our members think that these are questions of great importance and should be brought up at the convention. I hope that these questions will not be brought up at the convention, as there are other questions of more importance, for instance, the party press, the constitution, the trade union question and the work of organization; the latter, in my opinion, being the most important. I can imagine an endless wrangle at the convention should the questions of marriage and church be brought up.

Fraternally,

E. C. Diekmann.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.

V.

I have been reading the controversy on wages, marriage and the church with much interest; in fact, everything that appears in The People in favour as soon as I can get the paper. I can only say that with a mind that has been trained politically and economically by the S. L. P. as mine has, the controversy does not excite me in the least.

As to wages, it seems to be that the question of whether the cost of living is affected here or there by the rise of wages is not of great importance. The thing is that labor is robbed of surplus value and will ever be until Socialism puts an end to it.

As to marriage, that will be governed by the system we live in, and I hope and believe that Socialism will make it better than it is now.

As to the church, I am still going to mass in the Catholic Church, but I must say that it is gall and wormwood for me when I see how that organization is hitting us socialists. The church is the main bulwark of the present system. I hope for a different Fatherhood than that we now have and have had at Rome. Now I believe in going straight ahead. As I understand the matter, the editor of The People has not attacked Religion, but he has attacked opposition to Socialism. When the opposition came from a divine in the church he struck back. That was right. Let the divines keep within their sphere, surely that is broad enough. This matter of Religion and Socialism is a matter that must be disposed of, the sooner the better. But it must be done right, as it is necessary to make our standpoint clear to those minds that are yet to come to us. H. K. Red Lake Falls, Minn., May 23.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

## THE PARTY PRESS

CLEVELAND CANVASSER'S CLUB.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Answering the request for an outline of the plan adopted by Section Cleveland for securing subscribers for the party papers, I wish to first make a few preliminary statements. In our efforts to increase the circulation we have learned first of all that any plan adopted is good, as long as it brings some results. The next thing is to get the best results possible, and lasting ones. With this end in view, many methods have been tried. Strenuous enthusiasm, and work with might and main, will not hold out long. The bad feature of it is that it usually stops with a thud.

Section East St. Louis' method of getting subscribers on the "Trust plan" was tried here several years ago and has been voted down. Fifteen dollars were voted for a People's subscription fund. Any comrade who knew of some one that might make a reader handed in the name or names, which were then sent in. Efforts were later on made to collect. In that way we got our list over the 300 mark. By that time the fund had been "trusted" out of existence; some collections were made, of course, and the returns "reinvested" in the same way; but the scheme finally disappeared. Some results, of course, were achieved, as, no doubt, some few constant readers were made; but the same results could have been achieved with the same expenditure of energy without the fund.

The method suggested by the circulation department to inaugurate a roll-call at every meeting and have every individual member report on his success, is a method that cuts two ways. It was not adopted here in Cleveland for the reason that the lagging ones would not care to appear empty handed. Would they go to work? Some perhaps; but the whole would amount to this: members and not a few of them, who would in other respects do some good work, attend meetings regularly, etc., would rather not come to the meeting than appear and report "nothin' doin'."

Another mode of getting subscribers, and this is, no doubt, the most general one adopted, is to urge upon friends, shopmates and acquaintances to subscribe. Usually these are worked upon until they are tired of offering excuses and finally hand over a quarter to be rid of you for a while. When the time comes for renewal there is the same job on hand, and the most disheartening sight is when you come to such a home and find a whole stack of The People with not even the wrapper torn off. Many a comrade's opinion was voiced in that bitter resolve by a worker who held that "henceforth he would only try to get thinking men to subscribe." The answer he received was good. Even though the result looks discouraging, some will stick. And no matter what plan is adopted get all the subscribers you can from your immediate surroundings. But if the complained of bad feature can be overcome, so much the better. If we wish to build up our party press successfully we must get a solid line of readers and to get a solid line of readers we must find subscribers who will stick.

To find such subscribers we must go out among strangers who will subscribe, not to please or get rid of anyone, but because their interest in the paper has been aroused. A house to house canvass is necessary. A good many comrades will say, and have said to me "I am no canvasser. If I was cut out for such work I would not be slaving in a shop. I could make an easier living selling 'valuable bargains' to the unsuspecting on the installment plan." Such argument is not entirely without foundation. Canvassing must be made so easy that any one can do it.

Now we come to the plan adopted by Section Cleveland. The first thing to do is to organize a canvasser's club. This club must be divided into "distributors" and "solicitors." The distributors' function is to break the ground for the solicitor in this wise: procure bundles of sample copies of The People; the number of copies to be determined by the size of the club. Next have handbills printed which, in a short and catchy way, advertise The People, and explain its nature and object, and the object of leaving sample copies of it in the house of the recipient. The distributors are now ready for work. Select your neighborhood and distribute the sample copies together with the handbills. Do not leave a copy unless the man of the house is there to receive it. Do not leave one with him unless he is willing to read and examine it, with the understanding that in a week or two a man will call for the purpose of soliciting his subscription, and then get his name and address. By this method the distributors weed out all the material that is absolutely unapproachable. For one man to place about 20 copies in this way, is considered as a fair effort for a Sunday morning.

The solicitor's function is now self-evident. He receives from the distributor the list of addresses where sample copies have been left and makes his visit a week or two weeks afterwards, according as to how often the club wishes to work. When he enters a house he needs but introduce himself and mention his mission, the subject itself is understood, it has been fully explained before hand. Not a very long talk is necessary to determine as to whether or not there is any prospect of success. If so inclined and an opportunity is offered an argument may be entered into, but we have learned by experience that the first "yes" or "no" decides whether you have found a subscriber or not.

This work can be so arranged that both distributors and solicitors work simultaneously. Where the former break new ground the latter work that which has been broken. This should be done systematically and regularly and, be it noted, all the year around; just as regularly as the business meetings of the Section. To work this plan for a week or two or a month or two will not bring the desired results. To work along this line say, twice a month on a Sunday morning, by every section in the country would bring better and more lasting results than any plan so far tried. The result will be more lasting because the subscriber procured that way does not subscribe because he is being "pestered" by a friend or being talked into it by a gib-tongued professional canvasser, but because he has been singled out among many as one interested enough to study socialist principles. The result will be that but a minimum will refuse to renew when their time expires.

It may be argued that this dragnet method is applicable only in the larger cities where the field is practically inexhaustible but not in smaller towns that could be covered by that system in a few weeks. Even so, it is the large cities that are in need of stirring up. According to the bi-monthly circulation circulars the large cities are woefully behind the small town when the respective proportions are considered. For instance in Ohio, Cleveland, with 400,000 population, has 210 subscribers, whereas Hamilton, with about 35 or 40,000 at the most, has 64.

Another objectionable feature that the comrades are trying to overcome is this: How about the man you meet who is interested enough and willing to subscribe but has not the money? Many methods are suggested and tried but none covers the point completely. Here is our plan: Very often the "no money argument" is used by men to "shake you off," but we must give them the benefit of the doubt. Get his name and address, tell him the paper will come, and in 2 or 4 weeks you will call to collect. Then spend 2 or 4 cents in postage, according to the length of time agreed upon, by mailing him a copy from your bundle order. If after the stipulated time he refuses to pay, drop him. Nothing is lost except the postage and you are satisfied that every means has been exhausted. If he pays, then send in his subscription.

We submit this plan as one that has been tried and found to work. Here is our experience and the result of it: First Sunday, (only distributors working) nothing; second Sunday, nothing; third Sunday, 2 subscribers for The People, 1 for German organ; fourth Sunday, 3 for The People, 2 for German organ, fifth Sunday, 5 for The People, 3 for German organ.

Yours fraternally,

John D. Goerke.

Cleveland, O., May 20.

A QUESTION FOR SOCIALISTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Can any Socialist become so philosophical that he can look with equanimity upon the great mass of humanity who slave day after day, for a small pittance, barely enough to keep the spirit with the body, after he has preached the message of Communism, and yet has been unheeded by the foolish crowd who strive on and on, working for, fighting for and voting for their task-masters?

Ah! But wait; have they all heard? Are there not some who are waiting to hear? Some to whom the message of "all for one and one for all" is like the rain to the parched field, the breeze to the becalmed mariner? Yes, there are many waiting to hear this message, and though this plan may have been submitted, yet I'll suggest that each party member, sympathizer and subscriber to the Daily or Weekly People, send to some friend yet groping in the dark a subscription to the Weekly People for six months.

You have many friends, comrades, among the proletarians. Suppose you pledge yourselves to fill out a "sub" card every week with the name of one of these acquaintances. The publishing department could follow it up with circulars describing our publications. In this way the circulation will become doubled, trebled, and we won't feel a loss, though we're helped with our money. Were I able financially, I'd send out a dozen a

## Readers of The People ATTENTION

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and July 1—the day before the National Convention opens—to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

But let us all try. Let us produce, in this way, a prelude to the national campaign that will indicate what is to follow afterwards.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize: "Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, translated by Daniel De Leon.

For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize: "The Pilgrims' Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon.

These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers indicated.

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one bunch and get the prize.

Use the subscription form below, or report your work by letter.

And now let us fall to and see how many books we can earn. The Management.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE  
2-6 NEW READE STREET.  
New York City.

50 Cents Per Year

25 Cents Six Months

To the Manager.

Please send the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the term of.....year to

Name.....

No.....Street

City.....

State.....

Enclosed please find \$.....to pay for same

Dated.....190.... Signed.....

## READY FOR DELIVERY THE PILGRIM'S SHELL Or, Fergan the Quarryman

BY EUGENE SUE.

TRANSLATED BY DANIEL DE LEON.

288 pp., on fine book paper, cloth 75 cents.

This great historical story by the eminent French writer is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. The novel treats of the feudal system, the first Crusade and the rise of the Commune in France. It is the only translation into English of this masterpiece of Sue.

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New York Labor News Company

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A weekly paper that discusses, in the German language, all the important questions of the day pertaining to capital and labor, work and wages, from the standpoint of the working class. Should be read in the home of every German-speaking workman.

Comrades, do your best to push this paper among your German fellow-workers and friends.

Subscription price \$1.00 a year, 50c. for 6 months and 25c. for 3 months. Sample copies sent on application.

WRITE FOR A COPY TO-DAY!

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103 CHAMPLAIN STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO

## Sound Socialist Literature

THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY is the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

OVER 100 TITLES.

Complete Catalogue on Application

week, but one card a week is little enough.

Let us begin now. The People must be supported. Secure your cards from a party member, or send to the office, as you prefer. Let's hustle now. "Up and at them," as Daudet somewhere says.

Communally,

Eugene Creed.

West Brighton, Richmond Boro, May 23.

## STURZ PIANO.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREHOUSES.  
AT 141 LINCOLN AVE.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

4 and 5 New Reade St., New York.  
P. O. Box 1578. Tel. 29 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the  
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communica-  
tions will be returned, if so desired, and  
stamps are enclosed.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,000
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	35,564
In 1900.....	34,791
In 1904.....	33,793

Come, youths, in your vigor; come, men  
in your prime;  
Come, age, with experience full gathered  
from time;  
Come, workers; you're welcome; come  
thinkers, you must.  
Come thick as the clouds in the mid-  
summer dust,  
Or the waves of the sea, gleaming bright  
in the sun!  
There's a truth to be told and a cause  
to be won.  
Come forth in your myriads—come forth,  
every one.

## FIFTH EPISTLE AT THE LAMBERTIANS.

We promised in our last epistle on the  
subject of Father L. A. Lambert's at-  
tack on Socialism, published in the April  
16th issue of the "Freeman's Journal  
and Catholic Register," to immediately  
proceed to storm his next fortification.  
We have concluded to postpone that  
pleasure for the next epistle. It is a  
delight, often indulged in by troops that  
have just stormed and overturned a fort,  
to tarry a moment over the ruins of the  
works they have taken, and before march-  
ing to the capture of the next works,  
look at and examine the debris of the  
previous one. Such tarrying is no idle  
uttering. The information thus gather-  
ed may be, in this case it is decid-  
ed, of use in the subsequent operations.  
The keystone in the fortification de-  
molished last week was the attempt of  
Father Lambert to justify the plunder of  
the capitalist class by giving to the pro-  
cess under which the plunder is practiced  
upon the individual workman the name of a "contract" by which he "cedes  
his rights to the employer for a consid-  
eration called wages."

Say that Father Lambert owns some  
wild land out in Colorado. He has a  
suspicion that the land contains rich  
veins; but is not sure, not being a  
mineralogist himself, and being, moreover,  
held in New York with his nose to the  
grindstone so tight at work for a living  
scurrying to customers in his grocery  
store, that he has not much, if any time,  
to post himself on mineralogy. Presently  
he is approached by John Doe, a gentle-  
man of external affability and meekness,  
and who asserts that he is well posted  
on land in Colorado. Indeed he is. He  
knows that Father Lambert's land  
actually holds rich veins, but he says to  
Father Lambert in an accent that is  
childlike and bland that the particular  
tract is totally devoid of rich or any other  
veins; that it is all gravel and sand  
and fume; that he, Doe, would like to  
have it simply for the purpose of setting  
up a shanty and retiring thither and  
devoting himself to the contemplation of  
the wickedness of this world in the seclusion  
of austere retirement. Father Lambert  
will think it over. The next day Father  
Lambert is approached accidentally on  
purpose by a secret agent of John Doe;  
the conversation somehow switches off in-  
to mines, and the secret agent happens  
to know all about a certain tract of  
land in Colorado which is utterly worth-  
less, five cents an acre would be a good  
price, and the owner should feel happy  
if he got that much, there being so many  
hundreds of thousands of just such  
"worthless" acres in the "worthless" acres  
market. The description of the locality  
of the land shows it to be Father Lam-  
bert's, and the good Father begins to  
feel cheap. But he is to feel cheaper  
yet. Other secret agents of John Doe,  
men of several professions, journalists,  
professors, some stray parsons, lecturers,  
etc., etc., all come around and their  
tales tally—Father Lambert's Colorado  
lands are worthless. His estimation of  
what he is worth shrinks and shrinks.  
He is offered by another agent five cents  
an acre, in a round sum \$5 for his hun-  
dred acres. He does not care to sell.  
But presently, what with the rise of  
rent, of food, and the indirect rise in the  
price of clothing by reason of the abod-  
y now woven in, etc., etc.—all brought  
about by the agents of John Doe—a \$5  
bill assumes alluring proportions to  
Father Lambert, and the first time an  
agent of John Doe comes around with an

offer to buy, a bargain is struck. A  
contract is drawn up, the "worthless"  
passes to John Doe, the \$5 bill  
passes to Father Lambert. About a  
month later the eyes of Father Lambert  
accidentally fall upon a newspaper item.  
There he learns that the "worthless land"  
which he sold as worthless was a solid  
vein of gold, and that it had been op-  
erated and exploited by John Doe for  
some time, of course without the Father's  
knowing and before he had sold it. What  
will Father Lambert do? He must be a  
very different sort of an antimaterialist  
from any that we have ever run across,  
read or heard of, if he does not rake up  
the most material of dollars to secure the  
best legal intellectuality, and start a  
suit for his land. And he will win.

Win? What about the contract? Did  
he not "by contract, cede his rights to  
the wealth contained in that land to the  
purchaser for a consideration called pur-  
chase money"? Of course he did not. He  
was cheated by a cheat, and will recover  
the property he was defrauded of.

The workman, held with his nose  
so close to the grindstone of work for a  
living that he has hardly any time for  
mental improvement;—assured by one  
set of John Doe's agents that he is a  
sinner and there is no help in him;—  
the scales being fastened to his mind's  
eye by another set on the subject of the  
rich vein of wealth that is started the  
moment he cooperates with others; learn-  
edly argued with by a third set that he is  
worth only the wages of his "worthless  
labor" in the "worthless labor market,"  
and that such wages are an immutable  
law of nature;—statistically told by a  
fourth set that there are many hundreds  
of thousands of just such "worthless la-  
bor" in the market; patriotically informed  
that it is out of patriotism for him that  
the price he is offered is at all offered  
to him; the only object being to "give  
work to labor";—and, finally, driven by  
the pinching want created by the John  
Doe of his case, the capitalist class, to  
sell, he does at the low price artificially  
created in his mind by the misinformation  
with which he is stuffed by the  
agents of his John Doe.

Did he "contract"? NO! Thunders So-  
cialism from the camp of the awakening  
working class. NO! He was cheated and  
plundered! and by the light of this knowl-  
edge whatever organization or institu-  
tion cultivated, fomented, conde-  
mned, preached or justified the swindle will  
must go down!

## IDIOSYNCRASIES.

It was May the second—the second  
day of the late Chicago national con-  
vention of the so-called Socialist, alias  
Social-Democratic party. A delegate  
rose in his seat and said:

"Mr. Chairman, before we proceed to  
our regular business, I understand that  
a so-called comrade from Colorado, in-  
stead of doing Socialist business, is  
busily engaged in selling mining stock.  
This is disgraceful, and therefore I make  
a motion to request this so-called com-  
rade to return his badge and that he may  
not be allowed to enter this hall until  
after this convention has adjourned sine  
die."

A violent tussel ensued. Why, here is  
a "De Leonite" insisting upon cleanliness  
in a Socialist convention! Here is an  
S. L. P. "impossibilist," for sooth, de-  
manding an impossibility,—a decided  
impossibility to that convention! Pre-  
posterous! In the midst of the pandemo-  
nium of motions to lay upon the  
table, points of order, amendments, etc.,  
etc., from the possibilists, the voice of  
delegate James F. Carey rose; it rose  
above the din; it dominated the din. He  
said:

"I submit that if this convention is to  
take up every idiosyncrasy on the part  
of delegates, we have troubles enough  
without doing that."

The effect of these words was well  
summed up by a delegate who followed  
and said that his Comrade Carey had  
"certainly hit the nail on the head."  
Carey's suggestion not to stir up the  
"idiosyncrasy" of the delegates touched  
a chord that vibrated from the chairman  
of the day, Mr. Moses Hilkowitz, alias  
Morris Hilkowitz, down to the last of the  
"idiosyncrasy" was to have its many  
Indeed, what would have become of the  
"convention" if idiosyncrasies were to  
be raked up?

If a delegate or alternate whose "idio-  
syncrasy" was to peddle at a "national  
convention" of "international Socialism"  
some mining stock was to be faulted  
over the coals, what safety would there  
be for the delegate whose "idiosyncrasy"  
was to declare that "Socialism is not the  
issue this year," as did Gaylord of Wis-  
consin? or for the delegates whose  
"idiosyncrasy" was to have its many  
aliases or masks as countries through  
which they rolled? or for the delegate  
whose "idiosyncrasy" was to still carry  
about him the aroma of the rotten eggs  
with which workmen on strike in  
Lynn regaled him when he tried to in-  
troduce scabs against them? or for the  
delegates whose "idiosyncrasy" was to  
embezzle trust funds? or for the delegate

whose "idiosyncrasy" was to get up  
contracts, that were not worth the paper  
on which they were written, for workmen  
on strike against the sweatshop,  
getting paid for the work, promising to  
divide with the workers, and then rais-  
ing his "original accumulation" by cheat-  
ing them and keeping the whole to him-  
self? or for the delegate whose "idio-  
syncrasy" is to declare that under So-  
cialism "a common laborer" would not  
be entitled to equal remuneration with  
"skilled labor" as did the sapient Dr.  
Titus? or for the delegate whose "idio-  
syncrasy" is to line up with people whom  
he denounced as fakirs, and to hold up  
their hands in fights between two cap-  
italist concerns, in consideration of \$5  
a day on secret or agitation strike com-  
mittees—moneys wrung under false pre-  
text from the rank and file, as did  
"Vice-President" Hanford? or for the  
delegates whose "idiosyncrasy" is to put  
together a single tax Hearst and fly-  
paper platform, and keep their faces  
while they claim it is a "revolutionist  
international Socialist" platform? or for  
a delegate whose "idiosyncrasy" is to  
have left the S. L. P. indignantly be-  
cause the Party refused to allow him to use  
his press to boom a nasty business in which  
he said "there were millions"—as did  
delegate Lucas of Minneapolis? or for a  
delegate whose "idiosyncrasy" is to call  
the working class "swine," as does dele-  
gate Taft in the Chicago "Socialist" as  
his justification for the swill that the  
new platform treats the workers to; or  
for a delegate whose "idiosyncrasy" is to  
speculate upon rich wives and debauch-  
ing needy members of his "Socialist"  
organization by turning them into his  
private fellowships? or for the dele-  
gate whose "idiosyncrasy" is to vote a  
\$15,000 appropriation for an army, and  
then lack the character to admit his  
wrong? or for the editor and private  
owners of the party press whose "idio-  
syncrasy" is to maintain that the safety  
of their "international party of Social-  
ism" depends upon their private owner-  
ship of its strongest weapon? And so  
forth and so on.

Obviously there was danger for the  
ruling spirits of that "national conven-  
tion" if the "idiosyncrasy" of the peddler  
of mining stock were looked into. They  
being reminded that danger to them-  
selves lurked behind stirring the "idio-  
syncrasy" of any one, calm was speedily  
restored. A mutual spirit of good will  
was established among the idiosyncra-  
sies, and peace reigned once more in the  
convention.

Calm and "good sense" being restored,  
the possibilists closed the episode by  
carrying Carey's motion "that the whole  
matter be expunged from the business  
of the convention." And thus "De Leon-  
ism" and S. L. P. "impossibilism" was  
once more "put down triumphantly."

(N. B.—The above facts are taken  
from the daily "Appeal to Reason" of  
May 4, 1904, a friend and enthusiastic  
organ of the convention of idiosyn-  
crasies.)

## THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE "MIDDLEMAN."

The enforced liquidation of Sweetser,  
Pembroke and Co., a million dollar dry  
goods jobbing corporation, following,  
as it does, so closely upon that of Teft,  
Weller and Co., another great corpora-  
tion of the same kind, has provoked a  
discussion as to whether or not the  
"middlemen" will continue to be com-  
mercial factors. Opinions vary accord-  
ing to the interests involved. They may  
be classed under three heads, viz, those  
who believe that, owing to the growth  
of cities, the jobbers will always be  
commercial factors, increasingly so;  
second, those who believe that they will  
only be factors in special lines; third,  
those who state that they are being  
undersold by the department stores and  
manufacturers who sell direct to re-  
tailers. The preponderance of opinion  
is in favor of this view, so detrimental  
to the commercial standing of the job-  
bers.

There is no doubt that like that of  
the transgressor the way of the jobber  
or "middleman" is hard. If he isn't  
completely gone now the time is coming  
when he will have to go. With the  
manufacturers selling direct to retailers,  
and, in many industries, like the shoe  
and tobacco industry, opening retail  
stores themselves; with retailers turning  
manufacturers, as in the case of the de-  
partment stores;—in short, with manu-  
facture and sale, that is, production and  
distribution, becoming one and the same,  
the jobber, like the non-manufacturing  
small retailer, will eventually have no  
place in the economic scheme of capital-  
ism. Driven by the necessity for profits,  
and spurred on by the declining wages  
of the workers, which ever demand low  
prices, concentration and economy have  
become the watchwords of capitalist  
progress in distribution as well as pro-  
duction. They sum up the goal toward  
which the present system tends and be-  
fore which all the forces of waste—"the  
middlemen" and the small non-manu-  
facturing retailers—are eventually bound to  
disappear.

## RELATED CATOS.

"Our ideals of the home have gone  
down. We talk of Mormonism, and  
affect a horror of it, as an unclean and  
loathsome thing; but as between a  
system that allows a man to have three  
or four ex-wives, or a woman to have  
three or four ex-husbands, and a system  
that permits a man to have his plural  
wives all at once, there is very little to  
choose. I am not sure but the odds are  
on the side of the Mormon."

"If this social scourge of easy divorce  
continues, it will call down upon us a  
people the curse of Almighty God. Wives  
are taking the place of mothers. Child-  
less firesides are being substituted for  
family circles. The flat and the apart-  
ment house and the club, together with  
certain social and prudential considera-  
tions, are robbing our married women  
of material instincts and ambitions. It  
is the ring of the telephone and not the  
cry of the baby that we hear nowadays.  
One of the greatest needs of our modern  
life is mothers. A restoration of ethical  
ideals is imperatively needed."

Who is it that said this? If it were  
not for the occurrence of the words  
"Mormonism" and "telephone," terms  
unknown in the days of the old Romans,  
the utterance might be imputed to the  
austere old Cato the Censor, and then  
the passage would be cited as an illus-  
tration of how needful the experience  
and knowledge of older civilizations are  
even to the brightest intellects in order  
to have them understand their own  
days. The wails of Cato the Censor at  
the childlessness of the homes and at  
the absence of the maternal instinct, his  
erroneous belief that these were causes  
in themselves instead of being effect,  
and his blunder at imagining that by al-  
tering the effect he could restore the  
commonwealth to its pristine purity—  
those wails, those errors, those blunders  
were pardonable in him. They are, how-  
ever, not pardonable in the Rev. Robert  
F. Coyle who uttered them in the course  
of his address to the 116th General As-  
sembly of the Presbyterian Church of  
the United States that convened in Buf-  
falo on the 18th of this month. He  
should know better than to stand in this  
year of grace 1904—about 2,000 years  
after Cato and with the vistas of the  
crumbled civilizations of Greece and  
Rome to guide his mind—no further  
than Cato stood.

The Catos and the Coyles are blind  
Cassandras, or to put it in language less  
choice but much terser, they try to hold  
a run-away horse back by the tail. Nor  
is the absurdity of their position re-  
lieved by the elegance of their language,  
or the pictorial pithiness of their sum-  
maries, such as "the ring of the tele-  
phone and not the cry of the baby" is  
what is heard nowadays in the homes  
of the ruling class.

Not wails will stand at this pass, but  
a close observation of the situation, and  
if this is done by the light of former  
civilizations the facts will transpire that  
the public patrimony having been pilfered  
and plundered from the workers by  
the idle rulers, the immorality of the act  
avenges itself upon the latter, their  
homes become childless and themselves  
putrid, while the stock of the working  
masses, though deplored, preserves its  
numbers, and with that the possibility  
of redeeming society. The facts thus  
revealed by close observation turn the  
faces of the thinking away from the  
rotten and rotting ruling class to the  
sound working and ruled class. Once  
turned in that direction the method by  
which to work out of the social system  
the impurity that has crept into it, and  
to prevent its recurrence becomes ob-  
vious:

The public ownership of the land and  
the tools with which to work, so that  
he who works shall live, and he who  
does not may starve to his heart's  
content. The home, that idol of man, is  
based and depends upon sound, material  
foundations. The foundation of plun-  
der kills the home—and its music, the  
baby's cry and prattle.

## WHY EXCLUDE THE CHINESE?

The press of this country is now en-  
gaged in a little insidious propaganda  
work in the interest of the capitalist  
class. It appears in the shape of brief  
news items, editorials and letters re-  
lating to Chinese labor, and is either im-  
pliedly or openly in favor of its admis-  
sion to this country. A letter typical  
of this propaganda appeared in a recent  
issue of the "Cincinnati Commercial Trib-  
une. It is headed "Why exclude the  
Chinese?" and is written by an employer,  
judging from its tone and contents. This  
letter claims:

"There is a constant demand for un-  
skilled labor, and that demand is grow-  
ing. True, there are vast numbers of  
idle men who are unwilling to perform  
common labor and will rather depend on  
the pittance drawn from the unions,  
and that in the face of the fact that  
unskilled, or common labor, pays the  
highest wages in the history of this or  
any other country." "The Chinese will  
supply this demand."

Leaving aside the false claim regard-

ing "the vast numbers of idle men who  
are unwilling to perform common labor"  
—a claim that is refuted by the statist-  
ics of every employment bureau showing  
the number of skilled workmen applying  
for "anything" to do—leaving aside the  
false claim regarding "the highest wages"  
etc.—a claim that Thorold Rogers' "Six  
Centuries of Work and Wages" proves  
unfounded—this quotation is invaluable.  
It reflects the vital reason for favoring  
Chinese admission. The capitalists of  
this country are not only under the  
necessity of admitting the Chinese in or-  
der to avoid the retaliation that would  
injure their export trade with the Chi-  
nese, but they are also under the necessity  
of admitting them in order that they  
may compete successfully for that very  
trade. With this end in view they are  
driving further the tendency of capital-  
ism to send wages down to the level of  
the coolie. The wages of labor being  
regulated by the supply and demand of  
labor, the capitalist class realize that  
they have but to further increase the  
supply and wages—"the highest wages in  
the history of this or any other country"  
—will instantly drop further down to-  
ward those of the Chinese coolie. With  
such results attained in the case of un-  
skilled labor, a drop in wages for skilled  
labor will follow, for it will not be long  
before the unskilled will be forced, in  
order to live, to compete for the jobs  
of the "skilled," with the effects men-  
tioned. Then will the capitalist class  
of this country not only be enabled to  
propitiate the Chinese, but to compete  
successfully in the great markets of the  
Orient with the capitalist classes of other  
nations, who like that of England,  
also look with favor upon "industrious,"  
"frugal," "peaceful" and cheap coolie la-  
bor. No wonder they ask "Why exclude  
the Chinese?"

To the working class the Chinese  
question is but another of the questions  
growing out of the merchandise—the  
wage slave—character of labor. Abolish  
that and the Chinese question is abo-  
lished with it. In order to do this cap-  
italism must be overthrown and Social-  
ism inaugurated.

## THOSE POLICE MEAL TICKETS.

The freight handlers strike of this city  
is furnishing many instructive lessons.  
As is well known, the Tammany police,  
under the direction of Commissioner  
McAdoo, is "protecting" the property  
of the N. H. and H. R. R., the corpora-  
tion involved—that is, it is aiding the  
company to load freight with scabs, and  
by clubbing the strikers. The N. H.  
and H. R. R., in turn, is standing by the  
police. It is reported that, at the re-  
quest of Captain Shaw, of the Madison  
street station, the corporation has issued  
meal tickets to the uniformed police,  
good at the Plymouth House on South  
street, the expense to be borne by itself.  
This secures to the corporation con-  
tinuous service and good will, while, at  
the same time, keeping in good physical  
condition the arm that swings the club  
whose blows end the strikes for more  
wages and better conditions.

These little meal tickets are full of  
meaning; they illustrate the intimate  
relation between politics and wages.  
The Tammany stevedores and saloon  
keepers tell the freight handlers to keep  
politics out of the union, that is, work-  
ing class politics. At the same time  
they use their jobs and their saloons  
to keep the union in politics, in capitalist  
politics, in Tammany politics, the politics  
that use all the political powers, includ-  
ing the police, as in this instance, to as-  
sist corporations, club strikers and ren-  
der unsuccessful every attempt to in-  
crease wages and improve conditions.  
The Tammany stevedores and saloon  
keepers tell the unions that politics are  
not trade matters but the politicians in  
control of the political powers soon show  
them that trade matters are politics, by  
calling out the police to defeat their  
efforts to improve matters in their trade.

The N. H. and H. R. R. knows the  
intimate relation between politics and  
wages. It knows it can increase its divi-  
dends by keeping wages down and pre-  
venting the betterment of conditions,  
with the aid of the political powers con-  
trolled by Tammany and the old political  
parties. It does not utter the parallel  
fallacy to that of the trade unions, viz,  
"politics are not corporation matters." The  
N. H. and H. R. R., like all cor-  
porations, sees to it that the political  
powers are within its control. Meal  
tickets to the police are but one of the  
many means to this end. They help to  
understand them all.

Workmen, take politics—working  
class politics—into your unions. Con-  
template what would follow if the po-  
litical powers—the police included—were  
with, instead of against you, when out  
on strike. Victory, and not defeat,  
would then be yours. Then politics  
would be trade matters to you, in the  
same beneficial sense that they now are  
to the N. H. and H. R. R. Then you  
would realize the intimate relations be-  
tween politics and wages!



Brother Jonathan—I am going to the  
woods.

Uncle Sam—You will certainly feel  
cooler there than in the city.

B. J.—I don't do it for the sake of  
coolness, exactly; I propose to stay there  
even after the cool weather has set in.  
I want to escape this year's campaign.

U. S.—But you'll be back in time to  
vote?

B. J.—Not much; that's the very thing  
I want to escape.

U. S.—And let the thing go by de-  
fault?

B. J.—There's no default in the case.  
It is a choice of rotten apples.

U. S.—I certainly don't share that  
view.

B. J.—Would you vote for the Roose-  
velt party of humbug?

U. S.—Indeed I wouldn't. Its pro-  
gramme is partly the dry rot of "pro-  
tection," partly the false pretense of  
the gold standard, and the whole doused  
with expansion gravy. The one and the  
other have been tried; wages go down  
in both; in both the workers are thrown  
out of work; in both pauperism increases  
for the masses and riotous wealth in-  
creases for the idle few. I'll certainly  
have none of that party.

B. J.—Nor would I. Or would you be-  
stow your ballot upon that sadly stricken  
"Anti-Imperialist" Democratic party?

U. S.—Most assuredly not. In the first  
place, this gang is as much after a com-  
fortable seat on the backs of the work-  
ers as its Republican rivals. In the sec-  
ond place, it is a preposterous crew. It  
wants the private ownership of the  
means of production, it wants to keep  
that up, and yet it is up in rebellion  
against the results of such private own-  
ership. It wants to uphold the system  
of private exchange, and yet it wants to  
"smash the trust."

B. J.—So say I.

U. S.—Between the two, labor is be-  
tween the devil and the deep sea. I'll  
have none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired of hear-  
ing the two sets of puddin' heads and  
rascals making faces of each other?

U. S.—And disgusted, too.

B. J.—That's the reason I am going to  
the woods.

U. S.—But you have no choice other  
than these two?

## A SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

As has been widely proclaimed by the  
press, young John D. Rockefeller, acting  
as the representative of his father, has  
visited Pittsburgh. While there, Henry  
C. Frick, famed as the greatest iron-  
master of all times, showed the young  
man unusual deference, piloting him  
about the properties of the Steel Trust  
and explaining to him its plans of re-  
organization and consolidation. While  
apparently differing in no respect from  
the usual capitalist inspection tour, this  
visit is of interest to the working class  
in more ways than one. Aside from the  
important fact that it illustrates growing  
industrial dictatorship of his father, the  
visit of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the  
Iron City, serves to call attention to a  
capitalist movement of considerable pro-  
portions and significance—the movement  
toward reorganization and consolidation  
typified by the Steel Trust.

It is well known that capitalism is  
continually compelled by competition to  
lower the cost of production. The nec-  
essary of securing markets by producing  
cheaper than competitors, is always with  
the capitalists; but at no time is its pre-  
sence more pronounced than in times  
of industrial depression. Then, more  
than ever, is the capitalist class forced  
to devise ways and means of securing  
greater efficiency, productiveness and  
economy for the purpose of producing  
and selling cheap. The capitalists are  
now in the midst of such times. Forced  
by the world-wide depression now on,  
and profiting by the opportunities for  
readjustment which it offers, the world-  
wide capitalist class is reorganizing and  
consolidating its industrial plants, chang-  
ing the methods and installing the ma-  
chinery which such reorganization and  
consolidation makes possible and neces-  
sitates. The capitalist class of this coun-  
try, as the visit of young Rockefeller  
makes clear, is no exception to this  
movement. In fact, the efforts made by  
the capitalist class of other countries in

B. J.—None other.  
U. S.—What about the Socialist Labor  
Party?

B. J.—Give me a rest!  
U. S.—You shan't have a rest till you  
explain.

B. J.—Well, I will explain. The So-  
cialist Labor Party is a political party,  
like all others; and the same as the  
Democratic and Republican parties, it  
will become corrupt when it comes into  
power.

U. S.—Are the Republican and Dem-  
ocratic parties corrupt?

B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—As far as I can tell they are  
not.

B. J. (amazed)—What! !

U. S.—They are not. I have never  
heard of a single instance in which a  
Republican or a Democratic politician,  
from Presidents down to the Aldermen,  
has sold out to the working class.

B. J. looks puzzled and knocked out.

U. S.—Do you know of any instance  
to the contrary?

B. J.—I can't say I do.

U. S.—Consequently they are not cor-  
rupt. They are put there by the cap-  
italist class and they remain true as  
steel to the capitalist class.

B. J.—Coming to think of it, that's  
so. Even though they quarrel among  
themselves, and even amidst their bit-  
terest wrangles, just as soon as a labor  
issue is up, they form one solid body  
against the workingman.

U. S.—Once more, therefore, I repeat  
they are not corrupt. As your premise  
fall through, so must your conclusions.  
The Socialist Labor Party cannot become  
corrupt. As the representatives of the  
old parties are uncorruptible and remain  
true to the capitalist class that run  
them, so will and must the representa-  
tives of the Socialist Labor Party remain  
true to the class that puts them in power  
and whose interest they represent. There  
is no instance of the representatives of  
a revolutionary movement having sold  
out; the labor fakirs sell out; but they  
do not represent the working class nor  
any revolutionary movement. They re-  
present themselves, and a coward move-  
ment. Don't go to the woods. On elec-  
tion day cast your ballot solid for the  
Socialist Labor Party. Anything else  
you may do is aiding our common foe.

the direction of reorganization and con-  
solidation, compels it to lead this move-  
ment, or else surrender its supremacy  
in the markets of the world, a thing that  
it at present cannot do.

It stands to reason, that with this new  
impetus toward reorganization and con-  
solidation, it will be even more impos-  
sible to overthrow consolidation by com-  
petition; nay, we may expect that, with  
that strange fatality that drives capital-  
ism ever onward to its own destruction,  
that the appearance of more competition  
will be the cause of more concentration.  
It also stands to reason that with this  
new impetus toward reorganization and  
consolidation, the evils from which the  
working class suffers under consolidation  
will increase. Not only will the  
opportunities for individual ownership  
be further decreased, but labor will be  
increasingly displaced and intensified, the  
death rate among the workers will go  
higher, as will prices; while wages will  
decline.

Workingmen should not overlook these  
facts. With these facts well in mind it  
will be clear to them that capitalism has  
ever greater enslavement and degrada-  
tion in store for the workers, and that  
their only hope of relief lies in the in-  
auguration of Socialism.

It is the manner in which it calls atten-  
tion to the logical development of cap-  
italism and helps to illustrate it, that  
young Rockefeller's visit to the home of  
the Steel Trust is of prime importance  
to the working class.

Workingmen will do well to pay no at-  
tention to articles on "the need of labor,"  
in this, that or the other part of the  
country. All of them have labor enough,  
and to spare. Don't migrate anywhere,  
unless you have a certainty in view.

Now's the time for S. L. P. agita-  
tion on street corners. The weather and  
the times are ripe for it. Take party  
papers and literature with you.



## CORRESPONDENCE

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANSWER TO THE EDITOR'S REQUEST. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOX FIVE HIGHER AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECORDED.

### L. P. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR ASSERTS RIGHT OF FREESPEECH.

To The Daily and Weekly People: E. J. Dillon, our candidate for Governor, was arrested Saturday night, May 21, while speaking from a box at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets. The charge against him was "obstructing a public highway."

The night previous to the meeting the organizer of Section Marion, S. L. P., called upon the Superintendent of Police White, and notified him of our intention to hold the meeting. The superintendent informed him that if we held a meeting at that corner our speaker would be arrested. The organizer asked "Upon what charge will you have the speaker arrested?" The superintendent answered "Obstructing the streets." Comrade Pfeiffer, the organizer, stated that he wasn't there to argue the question, but to notify him that the meeting would be held. White asked: "Why don't you hold your meeting at the Court House?" Pfeiffer answered him that we had our meeting advertised for the corner of Fourth and Washington, and with that he walked out.

The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party sent a committee to ask the commissioners of police to see permission to speak on the streets. Their request was thrown into the waste basket.

We had comrade Theo. Bernine, of Indianapolis, with us last Saturday, to help make the meeting a success. The action of the police gave us advertising that we would otherwise not have got, all the newspapers noting the arrest of Comrade Dillon. In that way it helped us on with our agitation.

Dillon was released upon his own recognizance. Will let you know results of trial. The matter will be tested in the courts.

Press Committee, Section Marion, S. L. P.  
Marion, Ind., May 23.

### DILLON WINS OUT.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The case against our candidate for Governor, Comrade E. J. Dillon, who was arrested for "obstructing the highway," while asserting the right of free speech, was dismissed by the prosecuting attorney. He said he would file it in the Circuit Court. McSweggan, our attorney, says we will never hear of it again, inasmuch as the city has no law to proceed on.

Press Committee, Section Marion, Socialist Labor Party.  
Marion, Ind., May 28.

### RUN AWAY, AS USUAL.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The "Socialist" Party in New Haven have had a speaker, one Feildman, speaking on the street corners for some time. Last Friday night he was arrested and charged with obstructing the street. The next morning in the City Court he was fined three dollars and costs. Saturday night he spoke on the same corner and was again arrested. Monday morning he was fined seven dollars and costs.

Saturday evening after he was arrested, some of the Kanga came over to our hall and asked me (I was alone at the time), if the S. L. P. members would help them out in their fight for free speech. They said they would pay no fine, but would fight it out. I told them we would do all we could to help them, or any one else who would make a fight for free speech.

Monday night I called at their hall to see what kind of a fight they would make and they told me Feildman was going to stay in jail and they would have a speaker every night on the same corner. Five minutes after one of the Kanga walked in with a receipt; he had paid the fine. That is the way they made the fight for free speech.

W. H. Daly.  
New Haven, Conn., May 25.

### FLOODING THE WEST WITH UNEMPLOYED.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The president of the Seattle Electric Co., on returning from the Bankers' Association's convention, held last winter, referring to the industrial prospects, is reported to have said: "There will be no panic here, there will be lots of work this coming summer, but wages must come down." It may be interesting to know how the capitalists are working harmoniously together to bring about this decrease in wages.

A short time ago several hundred men, many among them married, but mostly Italians, were shipped from Kansas City to this city and Vancouver, at reduced rates (\$27.00). They were hired by employment agents to work on the Alaska Central Railroad, "wages from \$4 to \$8 a day." On arriving here they discovered they had been deceived. The company that was to give them free transportation to Seattle was a myth. They were nearly

all without money, grouped together on the water front for several days and nights. The city had to provide for them and the mayor and other officials interested themselves in finding work for the men. Contractors and companies were interviewed in their behalf. One sewer contractor discharged nearly all of his \$2 a day men, and hired the stranded victims at \$1.50. Other employers followed the same methods, and, finally, the press here announced that all the men had found employment, thus booming the city with a view to inducing more men to come out here.

Many of the men are still to be seen in groups on the water front. The authorities here are reported to have petitioned the Kansas city authorities to have the buncomen arrested, but the answer came back that there is no law whereby they can be punished. It is also said that the interstate commerce law was violated (reduced rates were not advertised 10 days) and attempts will be made to punish the guilty parties (nit).

Pat. Driscoll.  
Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.

### THE LESSON THAT MUST BE LEARNED.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—"The Erie Herald" of the 10th inst. says: "The strike of the Erie plumbers is petering out. Many of the best plumbers have left the city. Some have returned to work and to-morrow evening the Board of Health examining board will examine a batch of applicants who want a license."

Perhaps it would be well to explain: Early in April the boss plumbers, who are identified with the "Citizens' Alliance," declared for "the open shop," and a nine-hour day. This action was a direct breach of contract between the bosses and the men, and, of course, the plumbers refused to submit. They did not strike, they were "locked out," and thus they have been compelled to make an unconditional surrender to the bosses.

This proves beyond doubt that the contention of the S. L. P. is the correct one, viz: that the pure and simple union is defenseless, as it is not able to meet the present conditions.

It is almost impossible to impress upon the minds of our class that they are getting just exactly what they voted for, and the consequent necessity of re-organizing the labor movement. However, it is as certain as two and two makes four, that the time must soon come when there will be an awakening. The lesson that must be learned is that the workingmen must organize as wage-workers, and not as plumbers, machinists or brick layers. In short, the necessity of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance becomes more apparent every day, not only in Erie, but every other place, especially as the bosses seem to forget everything, except that they are employers of labor. As a result we have Mr. Parry's organization—the National Employers' Association, which is the direct opposite in its aims and purpose to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

When the workingmen realize this fact, as they soon must, there is no doubt as to the final result. Speed the day.

Jer. Devine.  
Erie, May 19, 1904.

### THEY AIM TO CONFUSE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—When one reads the editorials in the large dailies he often wonders whether the editors are misinformed on certain subjects or whether they are merely guessing. Such is the case when one reads the writings of the editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, in to-day's issue. In discussing the Socialist chances he has the following to say:

"As a candidate of the Socialist Party in 1900 Debs got 88,000 votes. The party was divided that year. The more extreme section which called itself the Socialist Labor Party, nominated Maloney, who received 40,000 votes. This year there is talk about a union between the two factions."

Nothing could be further from the truth than the above remarks. There is no talk of a union between the so-called Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party any more than there is of a union between the Republican or Democratic Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Nor is the Socialist Labor Party the extreme section of the "Socialist" Party; on the contrary, the "Socialist" Party is a counterfeit of the Socialist Labor Party, organized to destroy it. So the editor of the Globe Democrat is wrong.

Further he says: "The convention which has just nominated Debs, has made an overture of peace with the more extreme section by declaring in favor of labor unions."

There is no truth in this statement whatever. No such overtures were made, and it stands to reason that considering the fact that the S. L. P. is opposed to the trades unions, upheld by the "Socialist" Party, declaring them to be bulwarks of capitalism like that party itself, no such overtures would have been accepted.

We of the Socialist Labor Party, recognize only one trade union, viz: the So-

cialist Trade and Labor Alliance. When the so-called "Socialist" Party declares in favor of the S. T. & L. A., we will listen to its overtures; not before!

H. S.  
Vigus, Mo., May 20.

### GRAFT, GRAFTING, GRAFTERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the season of Grafting has arrived, I would like to express a few thoughts on Grafting: Grafting is a science, and, in America, it is an exact science, and is practiced by a large number of people; some are born here and some come from Europe and other parts of the world to practice their profession on the people and organizations of America. Although the word Graft is an old word, the meaning is new. In botany the word Graft means to take a small shoot (or sucker) from one tree and insert it in the stock of another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the Graft determines the kind of fruit. To Graft—to insert in a body to which it did not originally belong.

The word Graft has made the word Politician obsolete; the politicians are all known now by the name of Grafters. There is no party or organization too small to escape the "Graft"; they are vermin to be guarded against at all times, but are especially dangerous to a small organization. All of the Democratic and Republican politicians are Grafters, all of the "Social Democratic" politicians are Grafters, all the "Labor Leaders" in the Pure and Simple Trade Unions at the present time are Grafters, and the S. L. P. rank and file should carefully scrutinize its membership at all times to escape the blood sucking propensities of the Grafters, and keep him out or fire him out, if he should succeed in getting in; he is easily recognized if we follow a few simple rules.

Like the sucker on the tree the Graft produces no fruit, but draws his sustenance from the organization or party he attaches himself to. He is lazy, but usually a good talker, generally a poet, and sometimes a writer with a good knowledge of history, "if he has a good memory." Having plenty of time to listen to speakers and read books that are loaned to him, for the Grafters was never known to buy, if time was money, he would be a millionaire. He don't work for the organization, the organization works for him; as soon as he gets acquainted with the members, he tries to borrow money from them; it is so much easier than working for it. The fraternal society is the breeding ground of the Grafters; his first Graft is to be elected to a convention, get his carfare, hotel bill and "spending money" while doing the slums or tenderloins of the convention city. He uses the members and the organization for his own benefit, and then he graduates into a "Labor Leader" or a Politician; if he becomes a Politician then he joins all the fraternal societies, gets elected mayor or senator and sells laws and franchises to capitalists; but if he drifts into a labor organization, he runs the organization for the benefit of the boss and sells the members' votes to the highest bidder at election time, and he is very careful to keep politics out of the union, for it don't do for the members of the trade unions to know where they are marching; they are not to reason why, their's but to work and die. The Grafters will do all the thinking about politics for the union, for is not the interest of the capitalist and the union the same, and isn't the Grafters the union?

The life of a peach tree is usually about four or five years, but if you graft a peach sucker on a plum tree, it will live to be fifteen or twenty years, and this seems to be so with a party or organization; the more Grafters there are in it the longer it seems to live; this is so of the pure and simple trade unions, of the Democratic Party, and also of the "Social Democratic Party." The "Social Democratic Party" are Grafting members of the "Social Democratic Party" are grafting on the pure and simple unions, and they manage to keep alive and help keep the pure and simple unions alive. As soon as a Grafters finds that there is no chance for him to Graft on an organization or party, then he begins to find fault and tries to disrupt and kill the organization, for "what's the use of the party if he can't live off it."

Joseph H. Sweeney.  
Yonkers, N. Y., May 26, 1904.

### SECTION ALBANY.

Section Albany, Albany Co., N. Y., has opened its old headquarters at Van Vochten Hall, Room 7, 119 State street, and will hold its regular business meeting every Monday at 8 p. m. All those who claim to be S. L. P. men and are willing to join are invited to attend; also sympathizers willing to help financially.

Section Indianapolis has put a solicitor for the Weekly People in the field. He writes: "This is a hard field to work, but we will work it." Section Cincinnati's agent writes: "We are determined to spread the Weekly People here, as it is the only bulwark of our movement." These two sayings show the right spirit.

Section South Hudson, N. J., isn't permitting the strikes and lay offs to go by without utilizing them. It has ordered 4,000 leaflets, consisting of "The Difference," "Union Wreckers," and "Why Strikes Are Lost." Every other section should do likewise.

Attention is called to the new leaflets: "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "Where Wages Come From," extracted from Daniel De Leon's "What Means This Strike?" to meet the demand for that work in leaflet form. Just the thing for distribution.

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## CHARITY

To define charity and confine it within certain limits would prove a formidable task. The subject of charity embraces within its scope a great many tender and sympathetic emotions of the intellect and heart. One may be charitable in an hundred different ways; in thought, action, speech, etc., etc. But charity, as the thing is now generally understood and practiced, consists of material help, tendered one individual by another, or, when practiced on a large scale, it means the succor of individuals by various organizations. It is with such charity that we intend to deal in this article.

Various reasons underlie the charitable acts of society as well as of individuals. Religion, conscience, self-preservation, sympathy, business and other causes are responsible for charitable acts of different individuals. Some expect the portals of heavens to be wide open for their reception, their admission ticket being the penny they gave to the poor in this world. Others, not entirely unscrupulous and hardened, experience a sort of guilt by comparing their luxurious lives with those of the unfortunate poor, and try to atone for it by dispensing microscopic charity. With a good many it is business, nothing more, nothing less. With them a certain sum invested in charity, and well advertised, is calculated to return a certain amount of profits. A few, indeed, are touched by the unspeakable inequities and sufferings of the masses and exert themselves, according to their understanding, in reducing the sufferings of the miserable. While the great majority is actuated solely by the spirit of self-preservation, blindly fearing and expecting some violent outbreak of the sufferers directed against their ill-begotten wealth.

The world is full of charity—at least—of what passes for it. There is private charity, municipal charity, national charity, organized charity, etc. Charity takes the form of hospitals, dispensaries, day-nurseries, homes of all sorts, free lodging houses, soup kitchens, orphan asylums, christmas dinners, and innumerable others. Municipal, state and national governments devote it to the dignity of one of their departments. There is no city, no town, no village ever so small but it boasts of a charity commissioner, overseer of the poor or poorhouse keeper. In the face of all these innumerable institutions and the thousands of people they employ to "look after the poor," to deny the existence of widespread and general poverty is extremely un-American, socialistic, anarchistic, etc.

No doubt all these institutions do not prove the existence of poverty. They are maintained for the benefit of the well to do. No doubt they are, but in a different way. The rich do not wish to come into direct contact with the poor. It is too disagreeable, you know. By paying or donating so much a year,

they can get other people to attend to that. Someone else is doing all the other work for them, why not that also? The only thing they do attend to personally is eating, drinking, sleeping and pleasure hunting. Are you poor? Why, there is the charity commissioner to look after you.

"No Beggars Allowed." That is the legend hung up conspicuously in the entrances of even tenement houses. There are no such signs on private residences. None are necessary there. A beggar venturing there would be arrested on sight and probably severely punished. At the entrance of their business places down town another sign is displayed.

"All applicants for charity are referred to the various charity organizations." We have all seen those signs. They are everywhere. Does not that prove further our great prosperity? Beggars, deserving or not, "keep off the grass."

To feel sympathy for the poor is human. The wish to aid them is natural. But to do so through doling out charity and feel contented is weakness. Therefore charity, self-satisfied and ultimate, is the refuge of the weak, the makeshift of the mentally inconsequential. Instead of abolishing distress it would perpetuate it. To relieve misery is laudable, but to prevent it is logical.

What philosophy is this of robbing the hungry of a loaf of bread and returning the same a slice? Yet this is approved by so-called philosophers; exalted by the church, applauded by public opinion.

Charity blunts the finer sensibilities of the giver, and lowers the self-esteem, self-reliance of the taker. We admit of it being indispensable in the present chaotic state, but it being only a means, not an end, we deny it any higher ideal.

The duty of thinking men and women is not to stand idly by and watch the blind Samson beg and fight for crumbs which fall off the table which he himself has furnished so sumptuously. Their duty is to open this Samson's eyes. Charity of the pious, conscientious rich is only one more subterfuge of the parasite which will do everything, except to get off the worker's back. Capitalism, which degrades everything, has the same influence on charity, to which it points with pride as one of its saving virtues. As proof of this we need only recall the brutal treatment of poor patients in hospitals, the brutality of the majority of ambulance surgeons, the inhumanity of the authorities towards so-called tramps, etc., etc.

Charity, individual or organized, mean or generous, will not stem the tide of rising socialism. It is the working class, in fact, which is charitable to a fault, in allowing a small class to live in paradise, while they who created it, live in hell. Down with capitalist charity! Let them return to the working class what they stole from it, and it will be they who will become beggars. S. K.

Thought the field is hard we must work it. Our press is the great bulwark of our movement at present. Push it along, and we will succeed, even though "hard times" prevail,—nay, because of them.

### LABOR NEWS CO. NOTES.

Don't fail to read Comrade M. Ruther's letter on his "Book Campaign." It shows what can be done to promote the sale of our literature.

Adam Marx is not going to permit all the honors to rest with Comrade Ruther. He orders another two dozen of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," and writes that he will not stop until he has sold as many of them as he secured subscribers to the Monthly People—754.

G. S. Jennings, E. St. Louis, and H. S. Santee, N. Y. City, have also joined the corps of canvassers for the work. Others are still wanted. Send to the Labor News Co. for terms and enroll.

Comrade F. Bombach, of Boston, Mass., orders 25 copies of "The Pilgrim's Shell," 5 copies were sent to the Workman's Educational Club St. Charles, Mo., and an order of 5 copies from John Wanamaker and Co., this city, was also filled.

Comrades are urged to take this work up and increase its sale. They are particularly requested to ask for it at the book departments of department stores, and at public libraries, giving name of book, author, translator and publisher. This will create a demand for it and place the book where the public will see it.

Section South Hudson, N. J., isn't permitting the strikes and lay offs to go by without utilizing them. It has ordered 4,000 leaflets, consisting of "The Difference," "Union Wreckers," and "Why Strikes Are Lost." Every other section should do likewise.

Attention is called to the new leaflets: "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "Where Wages Come From," extracted from Daniel De Leon's "What Means This Strike?" to meet the demand for that work in leaflet form. Just the thing for distribution.

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

(NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANSWER TO THE EDITOR'S REQUEST. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOX FIVE HIGHER AND ADDRESS.)

W. S. MADISON, WIS.—"Working-men are liable to fits of passion"? Maybe. But old and sound is the maxim that "the influential classes, and those who take upon themselves to be leaders of the people, are fully liable to all the passionate error that has ever characterized the maddest mob." And the author of the statement is American and of high repute as conservative. Do you doubt it? And the observation is made apropos of a passionate error indulged in by "genuine American leaders of the people."

H. F. CINCINNATI, O.—The "Arbeiter Ring" was started as a Jewish workingmen's sick and death benefit association. That was the pretext. The actual object was to give jobs to broken down hacks such as Feigenbaum, Rosenzweig, etc. There is no constitutional prohibition in the S. L. P. constitution against a member joining the ring, if he has money to throw away.

Second. The so-called Polish Socialist Party of America is an organization hostile to the S. L. P.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—What kind of a paper is the Polish paper "Przedswit," published in Cracow by Daszynsky?

M. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Too busy for the next four months. Could not think of accepting the job.

F. J. C., BOSTON, MASS.—The N. E. C. should be the only medium through which to arrange for any speaking that falls during the campaign.

J. H. E., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is no Social Democratic publication that is not private property. The Worker, etc., is private property of the Volkszeitung Corporation. Why, what was the suit of the Volkszeitung against the S. L. P. all about but because the corporation claimed to own the party press? And when the Party whipped it, the corporation dropped the stolen name of The People, and took the name of Worker for its English paper. The Labor News Co. belongs to the S. L. P. absolutely. So much so that all the suits brought by the Kangleys for back wages done there were brought against the treasurer of the S. L. P. The only beneficiary from the Labor News Co. and The People is the S. L. P. These questions have been answered now fully ten years. The S. L. P. owns its press absolutely and all that thereby hangs. The story about the sell out to the Chief paper is a lie of the whole cloth.

H. S. A., DENVER, COLO.—As shown in one of "The Epistles at the Lambertians," looked at from one, and an important viewpoint, there is no fundamental difference between the Marxian materialists and the anti-materialists, the latter standing as completely upon the materialist basis as the former, only that the latter pretend not to. Consequently, Buckle cannot choose but do what he does—look for the material basis for his theories. At the same time there is such a thing as a man's deceiving himself. The anti-materialists do. Consequently, Buckle frequently forgets all about the materialist basis that he otherwise builds upon and places the cart before the horse, whereas Marx never does.

T. P., NEWARK, N. J.—Eschew that word "consumer" all you can. It is a pit-fall word that leads only to error. Everybody is a consumer; to talk of the "consumer" as distinct from the "producer" is nonsense. The capitalist is no

### THE PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE.

When the navigator at sea notes by the indications that a storm is brewing, he immediately prepares to weather it by making all snug aloft and on deck.

At the present moment all signs in the industrial world betoken an approaching storm—the crisis. Strikes, lay offs, retrenchments are the forerunners of the crash that is following. At this time the S. L. P., like the careful navigator, must prepare to ride the storm and to utilize it to drive its bark along. It was for such work as this that the S. L. P. Press Security League was organized, and all comrades and sympathizers who are financially able should give it a hand. Many whom we have approached have paid no attention to the matter, at least we have not heard from them. It takes but a moment of time and a two cent stamp to let the League know whether or not it can count on you to help safeguard the party institutions.

producer, yet he is an all-devouring consumer. Hence it is the producer, and man from the producer's side only that is to be considered.

C. S., NEW YORK.—Inquiry is being made.

T. B. P., BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Modern individuality"? Where is it? Is it in our people's homes? Stand on any street; look down the rows of houses; what a plodding uniformity! Look at the clothes; they seem to be cut by one pattern! Look into the shops; the men move like soldiers. Look into the meeting of stock-holders; the few hold the majority stock, decide and do, the others submit. And so along the line. The feature of capitalism is that it wipes out the individual's identity.

D. O'B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Concordat is a treaty between the Vatican and France. The gist of it is that the French Government, and not the Pope, appoints the bishops, and consequently the government pays them. The revocation of the Concordat would have for its immediate consequences—First, That the French Government would be in \$10,000,000 annually, that being the amount said to be paid to the clergy; Second, That the clergy would cease to depend upon the Government and would become more directly the agents of Rome. From these two immediate consequences numberless possibilities arise. The Jaures or Millerandist so-called Socialists are the sole ones in the Socialist Movement of France that are stirring up the Clerical Question.

R. T. C., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—First. As to the Eugene Sue stories, they cannot be resumed in the Weekly,—not for the present. Already campaign matters are crowding. They will crowd numerously as we draw nearer to November. What may be done after that we cannot now tell. Until then the stories will go into the Daily Sundays excepted. The one that is now running through the Daily is "The Gold Sickle; or, Hena the Virgin of the Isle of Sen," it is a story of about the year 40 B. C.; the next will be "The Iron Trevel; or, Jocelyn the Champion"; it is a story of the 14th century; the next will be "The Abbatial Crosier; or, Bonaik and Septimie," a story of the year 700; the next will be "The Executioner's Dagger; or, Joan of Arc," that is a story of the 15th century. The translations of these are now ready. They are all exquisite. The others will follow, one after the other till the whole series is ended. Why they are not taken in chronological order would take too long to explain. But each story stands on its own feet.

Second. Can't be helped. The address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" will surely take over three pages of the Weekly and will be published in one issue. You see it is this way. One set wants it one way, another wants it another way. In the witty language of the manager of the Labor News Company, "Unable to suit all sides, we adopt the happy medium—suit ourselves." If you can know any better way let's know.

D. J., NEW YORK; A. C. P., ALBANY, N. Y.; F. S., ALLEGHENY, PA.; D. J. R., TROY, N. Y.; R. W., BOSTON, MASS.; C. C. O., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; D. O. J., AKRON, O.; M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. S. J., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; J. S., NEW YORK; S. L. W., READING, PA.—Matter received.

Comrades and sympathizers who have not received the League's circulars, and who would like to know more about the organization, may learn all about it by addressing

John Hossack,  
care of The Daily People,  
P. O. Box 1576,  
New York.

### FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. & L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. & L. A., 2-4 New Read Street, New York.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held May 27, at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report showed receipts \$37.75; expenditures \$39.25.

The National Secretary submitted all the resolutions that had been received from Sections for the consideration of the national convention and it was moved to print the same. Carried.

Communications: One from Illinois S. E. C. stating that two of the Illinois delegates to the National Convention, comrades W. W. Cox and Philip Veal, are ready to start as early as June 20 and can, therefore, visit and speak for some Sections en route at meetings to be arranged by these Sections, provided they contribute enough to cover extra expenses incurred on account of such stopovers. The Secretary reported to have replied that some Sections would most likely avail themselves of the opportunity and that he had suggested several towns en route which could be published in The People as soon as the two comrades had fixed definitely the dates on which they would reach these places. Approved. From Mass. S. E. C. on general Party matters and that a circular was about to be issued to the membership in the state. From Glasgow, Scotland, bearing upon matters connected with representation at Amsterdam International Congress. From Section Cincinnati, Ohio, reporting election of officers. From Schenectady, N. Y., asking about translation of "What Means This Strike?" into Hungarian and offering to assist in having this done. From Ky. S. E. C. reporting that James Doyle will be the delegate of that state to the National Convention; also suggesting the printing of "What Means This Strike?" in very cheap edition for campaign purposes. From Section Lynn, Mass., reporting the expulsion of Matthew L. McDaniels, for misappropriation of Party funds. From Cal. S. E. C. upon general Party matters and upon matter of loan certificates. As to the latter, the Sections will please observe that the certificate plan implied a constant shifting of these obligations from one individual to another until such time that the Party can liquidate them. Efforts should therefore be made to locally shift these certificates in case of necessity and avoid having them presented for redemption at this end and at this time.

From Allegheny County a report to the effect that the seat of the S. E. C. had by a general vote been transferred to Philadelphia. From Columbus, Ohio, a letter complaining about inaction of Ohio S. E. C. in the matter of Section Columbus. Several letters were received from Chicago, Ill., bearing upon disturbances in the organization of the S. P. of that city due to dissatisfaction about the platform recently adopted by that organization.

The Secretary reported that the lease had been received from Grand Central Palace for the room in which the National Convention is to be held, the first day of the Convention to be on July 2, as per action of the N. E. C. It was resolved to call the Convention to order on that day at 9 a. m. sharp. It was further resolved to hold a special meeting on Friday, June 3rd, to hear and pass upon the report of the N. E. C. to the National Convention.

Timothy Walsh, Recording Secretary.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting, London, Ont., May 20, Comrade J. Pierce in the chair.

T. Maxwell and L. P. Courtney absent without excuse.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications:—From Section London re national convention, filed. From Ernest Nye, Fernie, B. C. seeking admission as a member-at-large into the party, stating as his reasons that he purposed making a tour of B. C. shortly, mentioning that he would soon be in Vancouver. This being the case, the N. E. C. deemed it best to report the facts to Section Vancouver and ask their opinion, after an interview with the writer of this application, whether he should be admitted to the party in this manner; the communication was laid on the table pending a reply. Certain literature was desired in the communication for Fernie, B. C., to be distributed there by C. M. O'Bryan. National Secretary was instructed to send same.

As no objection could be foreseen by the N. E. C. of the United States to their representative acting in a joint capacity for the S. L. P. of Canada along with the S. L. P. of the United States, it was decided that an appeal for an endorsement of this arrangement, and the necessary funds, be made by the

National Secretary to all Sections and members-at-large in Canada.

Under new business the National Treasurer was instructed to pay postage account for \$150.

Affairs in Hamilton next engaged the attention of the N. E. C., and it was decided to instruct Section Toronto to send a suitable comrade to that city to try, if possible, and straighten out matters, and report condition to N. E. C.

It was also decided upon report of Comrade Pierce to again, if possible, reorganize Section St. Thomas, as the conditions there were now more favorable than for some time. D. Ross, Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

## ILLINOIS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Session held May 22 with Veal in the chair. All present except Yochum and Fennell. Secretary not having minutes of previous meeting, reading of same was dispensed with.

Correspondence:—From Organizer of Section Chicago, stating that he had discharged A. McGinnis as solicitor for the party press, giving good reasons, which action was endorsed. He also reported the prospect of getting a few of the honest, revolutionary rank and file of the so-called Socialist party into the S. L. P., due to an eruption in the S. P., and enclosed \$2 for the N. A. F. From G. Renner on national delegates and matter for National Convention, turned over to delegates. As to national delegates the State convention decided to send 5 if \$100 could be raised; this has been pledged. From Promis and Signori, of Peru, notice that they are not American citizens, hence their place on ticket will be filled by others. They each enclosed \$5 for State agitation fund. From Duquoin, inquiring about nomination papers. From organizer of Section Peoria bearing on national delegates, national convention, accepting second place on State ticket, and stated his pleasure with proceedings of State convention. From H. Sale, of Chicago, bearing on national delegates, accepting his election as one, also stating he will take up the work of soliciting for the party press if his craft is locked out, as is expected. From organizer of Section Springfield about prepaid subscription cards, paying for some and ordering some more. Also asking about delegates' expenses. From Hoffman, of Quincy, accepting nomination as elector. From Engenfelder, of Chicago, on the book-keeping proposition. From National Secretary on the party press, railroad fare and other party matters. From East St. Louis, urging the S. E. C. to get a solicitor at work as soon as possible. Organizer reported that he thought one would be at work soon, as he had two in view, but that Sale would probably take up the work. From Section Belleville: vote on State ticket and resolution No. 4. From California State Secretary sending matter in the shape of a circular letter sent out to membership in that State.

Organizer was instructed to make arrangements with the 5 delegates preparatory to attending national convention. The S. E. C. will make up the deficiency of the \$100.

Financial Report:—General Fund.—On hand May 10, \$10.24; expenditures, for seal, \$3; balance, \$13.34.

State Fund.—On hand May 10, \$20.07; receipts, from Peru, \$10; from Belleville, \$1; total, \$31.07.

## NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting was held at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Saturday, May 28, with Adam Moren in the chair, and Ferguson and Santee absent, the latter excused.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications: Appeal of L. A. Boland, organizer Section Rensselaer County, from the decision rendered by the Section, in the case of T. A. Devane, referred to a committee, consisting of Moren and Kihn. From Geary reporting on results of agitation work in Batavia, giving terms on which he would act as party press canvasser in the large industrial towns about Rochester, and sending report of work done in the latter capacity in Medina, Brockport, Lockport and Buffalo. In connection with this correspondence, the secretary reported having engaged Geary to act as party press canvasser on the terms given by him. From J. Waters, organizer Section Monroe County, on the mission of Geary to Batavia. Received and secretary's answer endorsed. From Sections Monroe County, Utica and Schenectady on N. A. F. matter. Answered and filed. From Secretary of State giving list of officers to be filled at next State election. Filed. From Organizer Reinstein, of Section Erie County, calling attention to the necessity of printing on all our state leaflets, a warning to voters against confusing the S. D. P. with the S. L. P. when voting. Secretary's answer that matter had already been considered, was endorsed. From Sections Monroe and Rensselaer counties, enclosing per capita tax. Filed.

Comrade C. C. Crawford, through sec-

retary, submitted report of work done throughout the state, by means of correspondence. This showed the establishment of connections in various unorganized places.

From Comrade E. Wegener, Committee on Tabulation of vote for National Convention delegates, report of same. The nominees elected having already been announced the report was received and filed.

It was decided to urge the collection of the per capita tax, and in behalf of the Weekly People.

The secretary reported having printed and sent out the call for per capita tax. Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec'y N. Y. S. E. C.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS \$4,543, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged ..... \$4,181.60  
Section San Francisco, Cal., half proceeds of May Day entertainment, held May 7 ..... 20.00  
H. Kauffer, Red Lake Falls, Minn. (loan certificate) ..... 20.00  
F. Colling, Marion, Ind. .... 50  
Section Schenectady, N. Y. .... 10.00  
Wm. Slater, Newport News, Va. 1.00  
L. Wittstein, Cleveland, Ohio ... 1.00  
J. Reiman, Cleveland, Ohio .... 1.00  
E. Keim, Cleveland, Ohio ..... 1.00  
Kantz, Cleveland, Ohio ..... 50  
Section Cleveland, Ohio ..... 75  
W. L. Noan, Billingham, Wash. 5.00  
M. O'Brien, Northwood, Wash. 2.50

Total ..... \$4,244.85

## SPECIAL FUND.

(As Per Circular Letter of September 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged ..... \$8,717.55  
J. Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn. (loan certificate) ..... 10.00  
G. Willich, Pasadena, Cal. (loan certificate) ..... 20.00  
H. Schreiber, Chicago, Ill. .... 25

Total ..... \$8,742.80

## RHODE ISLAND'S ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will take place on Sunday, June 19, 1904.

The steamer "New Shorham" leaves wharf, South Water street, near Point street bridge, for Block Island at 9 a. m., returning to Providence at 8 p. m.

Tickets 60 cents. Children under 12 years 30 cents. Refreshments on boat.

The State Committee depends on this excursion, as on all other excursions in previous years, for its campaign fund, and it is therefore expected that every member of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will do his or her duty to make it a success.

Per order of the State Committee, Secretary.

## OPEN-AIR MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

On Wednesday, June 8, at Washington, corner Fourth street. Speaker: Comrade Jas. T. Hunter.

## PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

To whom it may concern:  
The seat of the State Executive Committee has been removed from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, with Louis Katz, 232 Green street, Philadelphia, as Secretary, to whom all communications for the S. E. C. must be addressed.

Respectfully,  
P. C. Tesson, Ex-Secretary.  
Pittsburg, Pa., May 22, 1904.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. AND L. A.

Regular meeting of General Executive Board, S. T. and L. A. was held Thursday evening, May 20th, at 2-6 New Reade street. Meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. Comrade A. Olsen was elected chairman. Absent C. C. Crawford and O. Barthel without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Financial report for past two weeks read, received and filed.

General Secretary reported on agitation work being done in Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth, N. J.

Communications: From Samuel Rohrbach, Reading, Pa., with contributions for strike fund; from J. M. Tierney, Seattle, Wash., with donation for strike fund; from L. A. 356, Bradnock, Pa., with report on organization; from Financial Secretary of D. A. 22 on finances; from L. A. 398, Skowhegan, Maine, quarterly report; from Comrade Thos. J. Powers, of Providence, on work of organization in Rhode Island; from Secretary D. A. 22, on work of organization in D. A. 22. Action: Secretary instructed to answer; from Organizer of D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., on work of organization; from Comrade Daniel E. Conroy, of No. Vassalboro, Me., on local conditions; from L. A. 106, Louisville, Ky., asking for information; from 23rd A. D., S. L. P., N

Y., with contribution for organizer's fund and for strike fund; from L. A. 140, N. Y. and L. A. 42, Yonkers, with contributions for organizer's fund; from John Donahue, N. Y., with donation for General Organizer's Fund; from Ferd. Hulskamp, Norwood, Ind., with application for membership at large as a steel worker. He gave a report of the disgust existing among the steel workers against Shaffer and his pure and simple union. Action: application accepted.

From Frank C. Burgholz, secretary D. A. 4, with a report of work being done in Elizabeth and application for a charter for a Mixed Trades Assembly (German) of Elizabeth, N. J. Action, charter granted. From J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colorado, with a report on the prospects for an Alliance movement in Colorado. He, at the same time, ordered Manifestoes for agitation work and, as a member at-large, paid dues one year ahead.

After other routine business was transacted meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec.

## A CALL.

The date of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been set for Saturday, July 2, and the gavel will fall at 9 a. m. of that day, calling the convention to order.

For the place of the convention Grand Central Palace has been chosen, the same locality where the conventions of 1896 and 1900 have been held.

Delegates coming from points west of St. Louis can save in cost of transportation by going via St. Louis, as fares from that point to New York and back again are apt to be lower because of extra rates introduced in view of the exposition.

Members of Section New York who are in a position to lodge one or more delegates and are willing to do so, will please send their names and addresses to the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,

Henry Kuhn,

Secretary.

## ART OR NO ART.

Continued from page 1.

back to such a simple system, even if it would not involve—as it would—a return to the whole hierarchical, or feudal state of society. On the other hand, it is as necessary for the existence of art as it is for the well-being of the people otherwise, that the workman should again have control over his material, his tools, and his time; only that control must no longer be of the individual workman, as in the Middle Ages, but of the whole body of workmen. When the workers organize work for the benefit of workers: that is to say, of the whole people, they will once more know what is meant by art; but if this social revolution does not come about (but it must), art will assuredly perish, and the rich will have no more of it than the poor.

It is most important, therefore, for the workers to take note how capitalism has deprived them of art. For that word means really the pleasure of life, nothing less. I beseech them to consider it not a light thing, but a most grievous wrong, that their work should be barren of attractiveness and their homes barren of beauty; and I assure them that this wrong is not an accident, nor the result of the carelessness and hurry of modern life, which a few well-meaning men of the middle class backed by money can set right. It is not accidental, to be met by palliatives and temporary remedies, but it is the result of the subjection of the poor to the rich, and, at the same time, is the most obvious badge of that subjection. One thing only can amend it: the outcome of that class-struggle now happily in progress, and which will end by abolishing all classes.

Continued from page 1.

Nothing will restore the party to its constitutional standing but a speedy and emphatic rebuke, by the members; of this small crowd of disorganizers who are attempting to split the party at the opening of a presidential campaign because they cannot control its membership. Bring up this matter in your ward branches and instruct your delegates to stand by the regularly constituted officials until they are overturned by the means provided by party law.

Yours for Socialism,

The Executive Committee Local Cook County Socialist Party.

(Signed)

Harold Lindgren,

County Secretary;

W. H. Riley,

Chairman;

John E. Phelan,

Lee W. Webb,

J. C. Alderson,

Andrew Laffin.

P. S. This is the entire executive committee with the exception of Herrick.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS

OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETH-

ING, WITH THE BEST SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE

CHILD, SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN;

IT CURES COLIC, AND IN THE LATEST REMEDY FOR

DIARRHOEA, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN EVERY PART

OF THE WORLD. BEWARE AND ASK FOR

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Wm. L. Child, New York City.

## AWAKENING OF THE BREWERS' UNION.

(From the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," translated for the "Daily People" by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

New York, April 18th, 1904.

At last the International officers of the Brewer's Union seem to recall their duties, and if the New York correspondence of this paper has, as it seems, been, at least in part, instrumental in bringing about this result, it has, if only to a certain extent, accomplished the object desired.

The Executive Committee of the International Brewer's Union has sent out directions for a general vote on the proposition: If the firemen and engineers of the whole country shall be permanently transferred to their respective trade organizations or not.

New York Brewer's Union No. 1 has resolved to protest against a general vote of this kind, being dominated by its rotten-to-the-core officers, who are the authors of the treason and the most active movers in the contemplated destruction of the brewer's union.

After an adherence of tens of years, after having staunchly fought through all its battles, the New York engineers and firemen of the brewer's union were shamefully abused by the venal subjects of the "sister" unions, simply because they declined to renounce the already gained 8-hour working day, and to again work twelve hours per day for seven days in the week.

If at that time the international officers had not neglected their duties, the Bohms, Pommers and similar riff-raff, would have been consigned to the ash-barrel long ago, while at the present only a timid attempt is made to decide by general vote a question which involves the very existence of the brewer's union.

What useful purpose can this union still serve, when the engineers and firemen are excluded, the beer-drivers disorganized and the bottlers gone to the Lord knows where? The foremen and their assistants in all the departments of Greater New York's breweries, according to the pool contracts, do not need to be union men—and the rest!!—

The answer is very simple. Should there ever be any trouble, the engineers and firemen, by order of Ex-Deputy Sheriff Healy and other ward-healers, will stay at work, for Healy and his crew always were the reined enemies of the brewer's union.

Furthermore, the International Teamsters' Union, which aspires to jurisdiction over the beer-drivers, is also not in friendship with the brewer's union; the bottlers do not amount to anything, and thus the beer-brewers would have to solely depend upon their own resources.

Any person, only half-ways familiar with the modus operandi of a brewery, knows that of all the workmen of a brewery, just the beer-brewers are those easiest to be replaced. A good brewmaster, a couple of tip-top slave drivers suffices to keep a brewery in operation with green "hands," if only the rest stay away from the "schooners."

To bring about such a state of affairs is the endeavor of the hired corruptionists of New York. They have been successful in the city, but as the despicable pool-contracts threaten to grow into a menace for the brewery-workers of the whole union, the international officers have at last decided to act.

Are they actuated by a desire to conserve the interests of the whole membership, or simply to insure the permanency of their own positions? It does not require a great deal of mental effort to find the proper answer to this question, if one considers that up till now they have not interfered with the nefarious machinations in New York, in which connection at least three of the secretaries cannot raise the plea of ignorance. Had they made the right use of their knowledge at the right time, and put down and out Pommer, Graven, et al., the brewer's union would not have

Sing a song of six-pence, Deception, fraud and lie; Twenty-four fakir-hogs reached the present sorry pass. "Grubbing" in one sty.

When the sty was opened The hogs began to squeal— Now wasn't that a pretty sight The daylight did reveal!

(With apologies to the abused unknown author by G. O.)

IMPORTANT TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Comrades:—The national convention of the party will be held in New York City early in July. Massachusetts will send there five delegates. All sections and members at large are requested to send to the undersigned the assessment of \$1, for each member in good standing, called for by the general committee of the party, to defray delegate's expenses; not later than June 25, and at the same time return monies and unsold Amsterdam Congress stamps, so that the matter may be closed and the money collected remitted at once.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,

## Fourth Anniversary

of the

## DAILY PEOPLE

Arranged by Section New York, Socialist Labor Party

Monday, July 4, 1904.

Commencing at 2 P. M.

## Glendale Schutzen Park,

Myrtle Avenue, Queens County, L. I.

Prize Games for Women and Children

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen

TICKETS, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS:—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle avenue cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From Grand, Houston or Twenty-third street ferries take Bushwick avenue car and transfer at the same point for the Park.

## THE GOLD SICKLE

OR

HENA, THE VIRGIN OF THE ISLE OF SEN

A Tale of Druid Gaul.

By EUGENE SUB

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH

By DANIEL DE LEON

Is Now Being Published Serially in THE DAILY PEOPLE. It Will Be Followed by Other Stories from Sue's "Mysteries of The People; or, The History of a Proletarian Family."

READ THE DIALY PEOPLE.

One Dollar for Three Months, Two Dollars for Six Months, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents a Year. 2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

## SOLICITORS WANTED

We want solicitors in every city and town who are willing to devote a part or all of their time to extending the circulation of The Weekly People. A special commission will be paid to persons who mean business and can show results. Write for particulars and give references.

The Weekly People 2 to 6 New Reade St., NEW YORK CITY.

## Section Calender

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205-1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wage-workers cordially invited.

OHIO SECTIONS AND MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Owing to lack of funds, your S. E. C. is obliged to call for contributions to defray the expense our delegates to the national convention.

James Rugg, Secretary  
1923 Osage St., Cleveland, O.

## BIG MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City opened the out-door season with a big meeting at Five Corners on Friday evening. Comrade Klawanski spoke on the class struggle and industrial crisis. Comrade Herrshaft introduced the party press and ridiculed the "friend of labor" claims of the Yellow Journal, and other capitalist sheets. Comrade Campbell turned the light on the grafters and crooks in the labor movement, and showed how the betrayal of the working class to their capitalist masters was brought about by arbitration, etc. Comrade Boland urged working class re-organization on the class lines of the S. T. & L. A. Two subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured.

A. J. B.

## THE IDEAL CITY

BY

Coctine Kato, M. D.

Cloth bound, laid antique paper, 277 pages.

Price, \$1.00.

A pleasing and entertaining story, in which the New Orleans of to-day, with its poverty, misery, disease and crime, is changed, in a sane and scientific manner, into a healthful, beautiful Paradise for man. The aim of the book is to show:

1. That medicine, as practiced nowadays, is immoral, and that doctors, generally speaking, are but impostors, and often murderers.

2. That the road wherein now marches medical science in order to fight out diseases, is wrong.

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